The New-York Times.

VOL. XI.... NO. 3161. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1861 PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT REBELLION.

Continuance of the Fighting in Western Virginia.

A Decisive Movement About to be Made by the National Forces.

Gen. Rosecrans Reinforced with Artillery.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

An Expedition from Cairo Against Columbus.

A Warm Action Going on at Last Accounts.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

A Better Feeling in the National Army.

The Chances for a Great Battle More Remote.

Rebel Report of the Capture of the Privateer Sumter.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 7.

CHEERING NEWS FROM EUROPE.

The news from Europe at the State Department is understood to be eminently satisfactory. Official dispatches corroborate the impressions given by the telegraphic reports already published in the newspapers. Unofficial communications from loyal citizens of the United States, residing in Paris and London, say that in France Prince NAPOLEON has cast off all reserve, and declared that the insurrection cannot prevail; and other letters say that secession is dead in France, or, at least, that it gives no signs of life.

THE REBELS ON THE UPPER POTOMAC.

A letter received to-night from Darnestown says the latest reliable information from the Virginia side of the Upper Potomac induces the belief that the rebels are strongly reinforcing their posts and fortifications at and around Winchester, as well as on their river frontier, fearing a simultaneous advance of Gen. KELLY from the direction of Romney, and of Col. GEARY from Sandy Hook. Some persons estimate the number of rebels at Winchester as high as 15,000, while it is known that their forces at the river posts are being increased daily. Recently they have resumed firing on our pickets, but this mode of warfare has not yet proved very sanguinary nor successful to the assailants. The letter further says during yesterday the Potomac River rose so high as to compel our pickets to forsake the towpath of the canal, so at present there is no danger of either of the contending armies crossing in force.

AFFAIRS DOWN THE POTOMAC.

Gen. SICKLES left town this evening, for his headquarters on the Lower Potomac.

There is no news of importance from the Potomac flotilla to day. The *Yankee* came up for repairs, and her commander, Capt. EASTMAN, has been ordered to another vessel. The name of the *Moun Vernon* has been changed to the *Mount Washington*, and that of the *Powhatan* to the *King Philip*, there being already a *Mount Vernon* and a *Powhatan* among the National steamers off the Southern coast.

THE BATTERIES ON THE POTOMAC.

Gen. SICKLES has been in the city for two days awaiting the arrival of his batteries. He expresses the opinion that the rebel batteries on the Potomac are not of the formidable character supposed. They have been erected at six different points, namely: Freestone Point, Shipping Point, Evansport, above and below Aquia Creek, and Mathias Point. At one time there were five guns—field pieces—at Freestone Point, but there is good reason to believe that the battery has since been abandoned. No shell were ever fired from them to the Maryland shore. At Shipping Point, the work has embrasures for seven guns, and they have there one gun from which 10-inch shell have been thrown to the Maryland shore. It is believed that this gun was originally intended to be conveyed to Mathias Point. It required from 30 to 40 yoke of oxen to move it. The remainder of the guns at Shipping Point are field pieces. At Evansport the battery of field pieces is concealed, but no firing has ever been done from it which could not be easily done with four guns. The battery above Aquia Creek is concealed, and as it has not been fired from for some time, it is not known what is its strength. That below the creek is also concealed, but it is regarded as a strong battery, as the point is an important one to hold to protect the dépôt of the Fredericksburgh Railroad. The battery at Mathias Point was concealed by a small undergrowth, but it is believed that there are no guns there at the present time, though it is stated that a large wood-pile on the Point conceals a number. The situation of Mathias point makes it a dangerous one to hold, as it can be assailed from the river, and as a large marsh is in its rear, a retreat could be easily cut off. From Freestone to Mathias Point is three miles, and Gen. SICKLES does not believe that the rebels have more than 25 guns on the whole distance. These are distributed at the points located where the channel of the river runs close to the Virginia shore. There is no indication of the rebels being present in any force except at Evansport. Our scouts have crossed the river about the mouth of Occoquan and have discovered no troops or pickets.

ANXIETY IN REFERENCE TO THE FLEET.

No further intelligence has been received from the fleet, and the anxiety to hear the result of the expedition is intensified with each day's delay.

QUIET ALONG THE LINES.

Nothing has transpired for several days to disturb the quiet along our lines. Foraging parties, accompanied by strong escorts, daily go beyond our outposts, and they return successful, without so much as getting a sight of the rebels.

NO INFORMATION FROM GEN. ROSENCRANS.

The Government has no information from Gen. ROSENCRANS' army of particular interest.

THE EUROPEAN INTERVENTION IN MEXICO.

Two of the chief instruments in bringing about the proposed European intervention in Mexico are GABRIAC and MIRAMON. Mr. BARRON, one of the great English capitalists in Mexico, and whose fortune is at stake, has been in England for some months, and, doubtless, has done his share of this business.

The three parties above mentioned constitute a curious and extraordinary combination for the present age. It is doubtful whether a more Jesuitical trio can be found in either hemisphere, and under influences wielded by this trio, three of the principal Powers of Europe have been induced to combine and reestablish the Powers of Darkness in Mexico.

The influence the old despotic, bigoted anti-progressive Church Party in Mexico has exerted in the matter may be estimated when it is known that MIRAMON has been appointed Lieutenant-General—second in command—of the Spanish forces destined to invade his native country.

THE BLOCKADE AT CHARLESTON.

A highly intelligent and trustworthy gentleman, who has been on duty in connection with the blockading squadron off Charleston, assures me that since five weeks ago, Capt. MARSTON took command of the station, it is absolutely certain that no vessel has put to sea directly from that harbor. Through the narrow channels leading among the Sea Islands to Savannah, and even to points on the coast of Florida, small craft, such as schooners of light draught and sloops, may have made their way, but the watch of these passages is not carried on by the orders of the the squadron, and would in fact, be beyond its powers. My informant has reason to believe the surveillance was much less perfect while Capt. MERCER had charge of the station. When Capt. MARSTON arrived to supersede that officer, his flag-ship, which had put to sea several days before on account of a storm, had not returned, and was actually absent a week, while the *Vandalia*, without the aid of steam, held her own close to the port, but of course without the means of watching every outlet, or of pursuing a steam vessel of the enemy.

THE ESCAPE OF THE SUMTER.

Intelligence has been received that the *Sumter*, when chased by the *Brooklyn*, as she was running the blockade at Charleston, fearing capture, had already thrown overboard one of her heaviest guns, and as it became more and more probable that she must fall into our hands, the Captain had about determined to surrender, when the *Brooklyn* hauled off and abandoned the chase. As it has been thought worth while to institute a Court of Inquiry in the case of GUSTAVUS H. SCOTT for abandoning the search for the *Sumter* when it was not in sight or its whereabouts known, it is a little singular that the conduct of the officers of the *Brooklyn*, in abandoning a chase ror the same vessel when it was in full sight, should not be thought worthy of an investigation.

THE CIVIL CASES IN ALEXANDRIA.

Attorney-General BATES is of the opinion that no matter what circumstances may exist at Alexandria the military authority has no right to interfere in civil matters. The affairs of Judge FREZE's Provost-Court remains *in statu quo*, or as far as civil proceedings are concerned—the property of the rebel debtors being still held by the Court until some positive and final action by the President on the specific question submitted to him in the test case of BARLEY & TRIPLETT. It is still asserted that the President is desirous of securing to Northern merchants, by means of Provost-Courts, the millions of dollars due them from rebels in arms against the Government.

CIVIL OFFICERS TO BE DEPOSED.

An order will shortly be issued deposing all the civil authorities of Alexandria who refuse to take the oath of allegiance. Judge FREESE has decided that they are already deposed by the action of the Wheeling Convention

JOHN A. WASHINGTON'S ESTATE.

The estate of JOHN A. WASHINGTON has been placed in charge of Commander LEE, of the United States Navy.

ACCOUNTS OF THE LIVERPOOL CONSULATE.

The quarterly accounts from the Liverpool Consulate, just received by the State Department, disclose the extent of the embezzlements and thefts of BEVERLY TUCKER, Mr. BUCHANAN's Consul at that port, of all the moneys received and in possession of the Consulate when he left, including the many thousands for the support of sick and disabled seamen. Not a dollar was left, and the Government was compelled to send over funds to pay the liabilities of the Consulate, to prevent the personal property belonging to it from being seized by the bailiff. From private sources I learn that TUCKER'S style of living was luxurious and so extravagant that he left private debts unpaid in Liverpool amounting to $200,000. A half dozen such men in office abroad from the rebel Confederacy would haste the termination of the war.

THE NEW MINISTER FROM SWEDEN.

Count PIPER, the new Minister Resident from Sweden and Norway, had his first audience of the Secretary of State to-day at the Department. It is officially communicated to the Government that the selection of this distinguished statesman, a lineal descendant of Count PIPER, identified with the glorious history of his country in the period of CHARLES the Twelfth, of Sweden, is designed as a special mark of respect and good will on the part of Sweden toward the United States. It is not unlikely that the Government of the United States will make some suitable recognition of this action on the part of Sweden.

THE RETIREMENT OF GEN. SCOTT.

An order has been prepared, officially informing the army of the retiracy of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, and embodying the letter in which he states his reasons for this voluntary act.

GEN. MITCHELL IN WASHINGTON.

Gen. MITCHELL, who recently tendered his resignation, has arrived in Washington.

SEPARATION OF FAMILIES.

Many cases of the separation of families by reason of the rebellion, and of a very distressing character, are coming to the knowledge of the State Department. Sickness, or other unavoidable causes, have kept members of families—many of them ladies—in the South, until intercourse between the States became extremely difficult or their means became exhausted; and hence they have been compelled to remain away from their friends, —often suffering extreme poverty in addition to the anxiety of mind proceeding from their being unable to communicate by letter. In such cases, letters designed for their friends in the South, can be forwarded from Fortress Monroe whenever a flag of truce is sent down. They are first examined by one of Gen. WOOL's Staff, to ascertain that they relate to instances of distress, and contain no information that will be of service to the enemy. Hence, such letters should be brief, legibly written and unsealed, and should contain money to pay the postage in the Southern mails. Those written in cypher or illegibly written, are very apt to be set aside as treasonable.

MINISTER TO JAPAN.

Hon. ROBT. H. PRUYN, Minister to Japan, is now in the city to receive his instructions from the Government in reference to the affairs of his mission. He will return to Albany to-morrow, to remain a few days preparatory to taking his departure for Jeddo.

AN APPOINTMENT.

Lieut. CHARLES H. POWERS, of Rochester, one of the most efficient executive officers in the service, has been appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General, and has been assigned to the Staff of Gen. MARTINDALE.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD.

Secretary SEWARD returned to the city last night.

THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

Dr. BELLOWS, President of the Sanitary Commission, has forwarded to the State Department a detailed account of a visit to the rebel State and war prisoners in Castle William. He says that when first brought there, when no preparation had been made to receive them, ill-clothed and sick from the voyage, there was, no doubt, more or less inconvenience suffered. Their wants had been supplied with alacrity, and the prisoners were better supplied and fed than many of our own soldiers in the field. In conclusion, Dr. BELLOWS states that it would be a great consolation to believe that our own prisoners were treated half as well.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL DOCTOR.

A reconnoitering party from Gen. SMITH's division, yesterday, when near Vienna, arrested Dr. HUNTER, a surgeon in the rebel army. He will be brought to Washington.

RAILROAD ARRANGEMENTS.

The Government Railroad Department has been in negotiation for some time with the several Railroad Companies between Washington, New-York, Boston and Buffalo, for a more expeditious arrangement of trains, by which communication with different parts of the North will be more frequent. The arrangements are nearly completed, awaiting only the final action of a Convention to be held in Philadelphia on Monday next.

The Post-office Department will be represented by Assistant Postmaster-General MCCLELLAN, and the War Department by THOS. H. CANFIELD, Assistant General Manager of Railroads for the Government.

Capt. MORLEY, the General Manager, has been compelled, on account of ill-health, to ask leave of absence for a few days, during which time Mr. CANFIELD will discharge the duties of that office.

CONSUL TO BAYONNE APPOINTED.

WM. MORAN, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Consul to Bayonne, France.

REVIEW OF BUELL'S DIVISION.

A grand review of Gen. BUELL'S Division is to take place to-morrow.

MAJOR VOGDES.

Major ISRAEL VOGDES, WHO was taken prisoner by the rebels on the occasion of the attack on Col. BILLY WILSON'S Regiment at Santa Rosa Island, is a grand nephew of Mad ANTHONY WAYNE, of the Revolution. Col. HAYMAN, of the New-York Thirty-seventh, a cousin of Major VOGDES, is also a grand nephew of the Revolutionary General.

CAPT. SEMMES OF THE PRIVATEER SUMTER.

HIS DEPARTURE FOR EUROPE.

It has already been announced that Capt. SEMMES, commander of the privateer *Sumter*, had arrived in Europe, though considerable doubt is thrown over the statement. The following extract of a letter from a gentleman who went out in the steamer *Edinburgh*, may throw some light upon it:

"OFF QUEENSTOWN HARBOR,
Monday, Oct. 21, 1861.

* * * We have several Consuls aboard. Mr. BAKER for Greece, Mr. ECCLESTON for Cadiz, and MURPHY for Frankfort. There is also a bearer of dispatches, Capt. LANMAN, United States Army, of Philadelphia. Among the lady passengers are several Southern ladies, going to Europe to stay during the war. They are very bitter Secessionists, talking much about it and making great boastings. One of them claimed she had sold Confederate bonds in New-York.

An accident occurred which created quite a stir yesterday in our ship. A Mrs. SOUVAN, of Baltimore, a young, handsome widow, appeared at the dinner-table with a secession flag wrapped around her, and made herself very conspicuous. Several passengers complained of it, but, as Capt. ROSKILL was not present, the matter passed by till tea-time when she again appeared with it. This widow claims to be a relative of the CARROLL who signed the Declaration of Independence, as we are informed. She is young and good-looking, and had before had quite a flare with a Mr. S——s, of New-York, who had addressed a letter to her rather familiarly on the boat, and whom she took to task at the dinner-table one day, greatly to his mortification; At the tea-table quite a discussion took place about the flag and the Union, the Consular gentlemen taking part in it. Suddenly a champion appeared for the flag in the person of a man who had all along in the trip pretended to be a British Post Captain, by the name of BURNSIDE, but whom most of the passengers thought greatly acted like a Southern man. He was evidently acquainted with the seafaring life. *This Capt. B. now avowed himself as Capt. Semmes, of the Sumter; said he had got a letter from the British Consul at Laguayra to Lord Lyons, and had been introduced by the latter as a British subject to Gov. Seward and other officials at Washington*; and he said he had visited our army on the Potomac, &c. None of the Northerners knew his identity, though Capt. LANMAN thinks he does. The Southern ladies claim they were informed in New-York that Capt. SEMMES was aboard of the steamer when she left New-York. He made his disclosure when under the influence of liquor, as was thought at the time. He avows his trip to Europe to be for the purpose of buying war-vessels, and expects to meet DUDLEY MANN, YANCEY, &c., in London. He will be watched now pretty sharply in London, while he stays there. He had quite a quarrel with Mr. S——, of New-York, calling the latter a blackguard, and pretending that Mr. S—— had followed him as a spy, which the latter disclaims. Of course there was quite a row being got up in the saloon, and the Captain was sent for, who quieted it, and Capt. SEMMES retired to bed.

About 140 Irish disembarked here; going to stay in Ireland till the war is over, as business was dull in America. Yours, &c., W.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 7—1 P. M.

The boat from Old Point has just arrived. She experienced a heavy gale in the Bay; had some of her upper works damaged, and lost a large anchor.

She brings no tidings of the great fleet. There had been no arrivals from the southward.

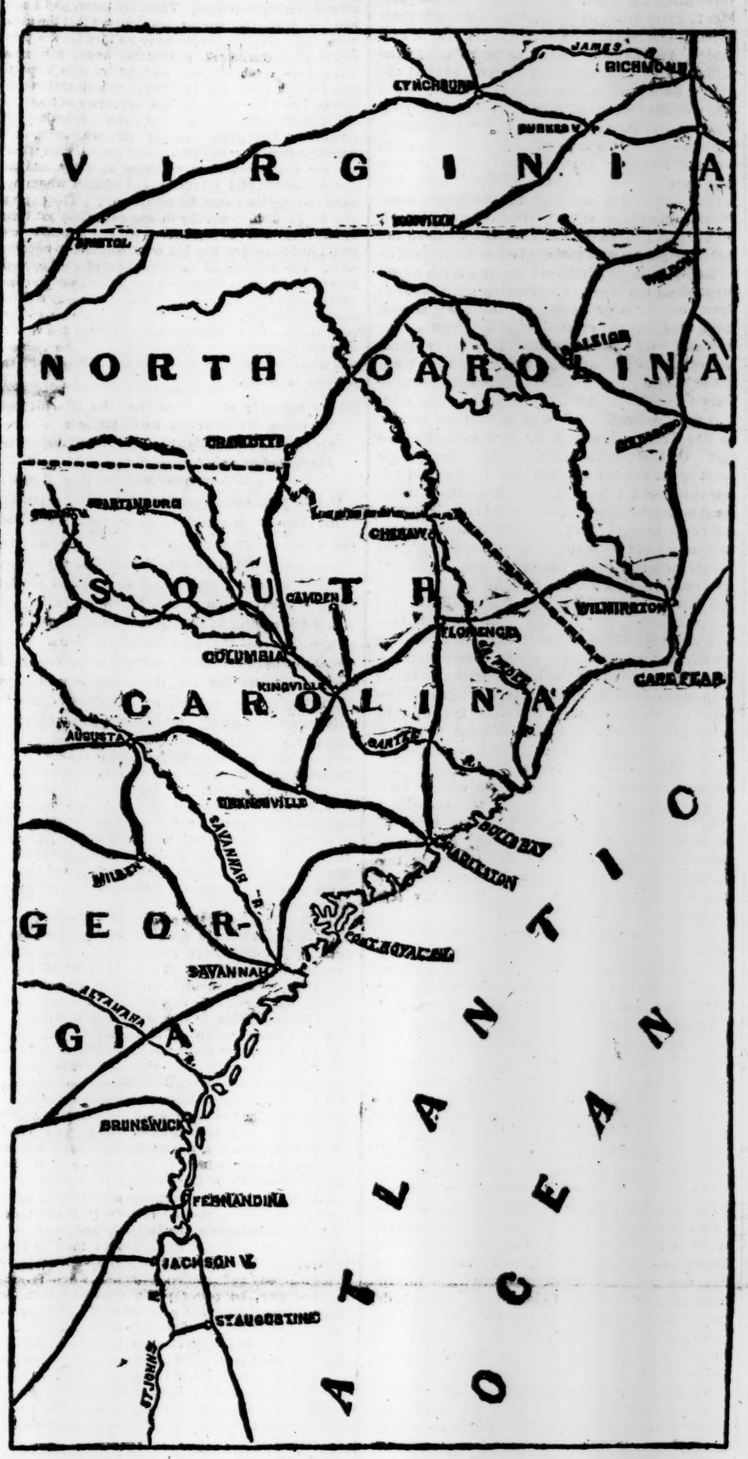
The *S. R. Spaulding* has not yet returned to Hatteras Inlet.

ANOTHER ARREST.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Thursday, Nov. 7.

MATTHEW F. MAURY, of New-Orleans, was arrested here to-day by the United States Marshal. A large number of letters to parties in the rebel States were found in his trunk.

The Southern Coast and its Railroad Communication with the Interior.



Bull Bay and the Coast to Charleston.

Charleston, Port Royal Entrance and Beaufort.

THE NAVAL INVASION.

PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT

Topographic and Hydrographic Sketch of the Region of the Expediton.

ITS STRATEGIC FEATURES

History and Romance of the Locality.

It seems quite certain that the Naval Expedition, from which the whole country awaits intelligence with so much anxiety, is intended to operate upon the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia,—with a view primarily of establishing dépôts for receiving stores and reinforcements, and also of moving upon Charleston or Savannah and opening a port for the exit of cotton. It is more than probable that PORT ROYAL is one of the points selected for landing:—whether the other is Bull's Bay, north of Charleston, or Brunswick, south of Savannah, is as yet unknown:—and will depend on which of the two cities is to be first assailed.

The Maps which we publish this morning, give a clear and complete view of the whole locality. The first sketches the sea coast and the railroad lines connecting Charleston and Savannah with the interior. A force entering Port Royal, by marching a few miles into the interior, and destroying the railroad, can destroy communications between Savannah and Charleston,—and by dividing to the right and left, can cut off both cities from Augusta and the West. On the other hand, a force landing in Bull's Bay, and marching to the rear of Charleston, can cut off that city from its connection with Columbia and the North—so as to delay, very considerably, troops proceeding to its relief.

Unquestionably the central point of interest, in connection with this expedition, is

PORT ROYAL AND BEAUFORT

Port Royal Entrance is an inlet from the Atlantic, in latitude 32° 8′ N., fifty miles southwest of Charleston, and fifteen miles northeast of Tybee Inlet, the entrance of Savannah River. The opening from the Atlantic is between Edding Island and Hilton Head Island, and at that point is about three miles wide. The prolongation inward of Port Royal Entrance is called Broad River and Port Royal River. Running up this for about twenty-five miles, bending off eastward through the Coosaw River, and coming out to the Atlantic again through St. Helena Sound, you have an irregular area of about twenty-five miles by fifteen. This amphibious region is cut up by numerous rivers, creeks and inlets into a great many islands (Sea Islands) of various sizes, the chief of which are "Port Royal," "St. Helena," "Paris," "Ladies," "Coosaw," "Morgan," "Dathaw," "Edding," "Chaplin," "Prentis" and "Hunting."

Along the coast of South Carolina as in North Carolina and Georgia, stretches a low and narrow sand bar—a kind of defensive outwork of the land, seldom inhabited except by lost Indians and runaway negroes, who subsist by hunting and fishing. At distant intervals there are shallow breaches through which the quiet tide steals in twice a day, swelling the natural lagoons and damming the outlet of the fresh water stream 'till the current is destroyed and turned back, and their flood dispersed far and wide over the debatable land of the Cypress Swamp. Then, when the heavy rains in the interior have swollen the rivers, their eddying currents deposit all along the edges of the sandy islands and capes the rich freight they have brought from the calcareous or granitic mountains in which they rise, with the organic waste of the great forests through which they flow. This is the soil of the rice and cotton plantations, which are always found in such parts of the tidal swamps adjoining the mainland or the sandy islands as are left nearly dry at the ebb of the water.

The entrance to Port Royal is the best channel for ships through the bars in the whole range of ports below Norfolk. BLUNT'S *Coast Pilot* gives the following directions for entering:

"Steering for Port Royal harbor, the course, after taking bearings, is due west for St. Michael's Head, within fifteen leagues of which will be found from twenty to twenty-five fathoms water. Land is made in clear weather at a distance of six leagues, in twelve fathoms water. Port Royal Entrance is known by a small grove of trees, which stand on the west side of it, and tower above all the other trees like a high-crowned hat; hence this grove is called the Hat of Port Royal. The entrance to Port Royal is between two immense breakers—one on the north called Cole's Care, the other to the southward, called Martin's Industry; between these two breakers lies the entrance of the channel into Port Royal Harbor, which is about a mile wide. Continue to steer as aforesaid, between the two breakers, until you bring Phillip's Point to bear N. N. W., then steer directly for it, and you will have, as you proceed, 9, 8 and 7 fathoms water. When you are abreast of Phillip's Point, give it a small birth, and steer up N. and W., ½ W., in 6 and 5 fathoms; in the latter depth you may anchor—very safe harbor."

Ships which draw 14 or 15 feet water, may go in at Tybee and proceed through land to Beaufort in Port Royal Islands; and from Beaufort, vessels of 8 or 9 feet water may go through land to Charleston. From Charleston, vessels drawing 7 or 8 feet water may go through land to the river Medway, in Georgia, which lies thirty miles south of Savannah. On this coast it is observed that Northeast, Easterly and Southeast winds cause higher tides than other winds, and also somewhat alter their course. At Port Royal entrance the tide flows, on the change and full days of the moon, at 7½ o'clock. About six leagues from the land, in twelve fathoms water, the flood sets strongly to the southward, and the ebb to the northward; farther off from the shore there is no tide at all. Near to the entrance of the harbor there is a strong indraught during the flood-tide, and an outset with an ebb-tide.

Within Port Royal entrance, even over the bar there are three and a half fathoms water or twenty-one feet, and probably twenty-seven feet at high tide. We append, as interesting in this connection, the respective draught of the various transports:

Steamers.	Tons.	Draft ft.
Ariel	1,336	14
Atlantic	2,845	20½
Alabama	1,261	13½
Baltic	2,723	21
Belvidere	1,000	—
Ben Deford	1,080	—
Champion	—	—
Cahawba	1,643	11
Coatzacoalcos	1,500	8
Daniel Webster	1,035	11
De Soto	1,675	15
Empire City	1,751	14
Ericsson	1,902	16
Florida	1,261	15
Illinois	2,123	19
Locust Point	462	16
Marion	800	13
Matanzas	875	—
Mercedia	1,070	10
Ocean Queen	2,802	16
Oriental	1,000	—
Parkersburg	715	10
Philadelphia	1,238	21
Potomac	448	—
Roanoke	1,071	10
Santiago de Cuba	1,850	15
Spalding	—	—
Star of the South	950	—
Vanderbilt	3,356	20
Winfield Scott	—	—

"Vessels that enter Port Royal Sound," says the *Coast Survey Report*, 1850, "will find in the Colleton River, at the neck and at its confluence with the Cheehessee, a capacious, completely protected and acceptable anchorage in from four to seven fathom waters. Colleton Neck is only eleven miles from the Charleston

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

THE REBELLION.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Strange Sights Incident to a State of War—Chaplains and Uniforms—Distrust of the Ability of the Administration—Gen. Scott—The Great Expedition, &c.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 2, 1861.

A state of war often presents us with strange sights, to which it requires some little effort to become accustomed. Hearing there was to be a grand Convention of the chaplains of the army the other day at Trinity Church, and being deeply interested in them as a class, I strolled down to witness their deliberations. Fine horses, with army saddles and holsters and cavalry trappings, strung along before the door, gave a slight start to my imagination; but when I entered the solemn church, and saw before me a mass of men, some whiskered and moustached, some with red shirts, and some with swords,—and nearly all in the gay uniform of cavalry captains,—it required quite an effort before I could convince myself I was looking on a body of divines. Many of them were fine-looking men, and with their bronzed countenances and resolute expression, looked as if their places on the field of battle would be at the heads of columns, instead of in the rear with the surgeons. I could pick out several whom, I have no doubt, their regiments, when ordered to a desperate charge, would do well to make change places with the Colonels. The meeting was held to hear the report of a Committee appointed to confer with Gen. SCOTT on the creation of a commission, whose duty it should be to furnish books and tracts for the army, just as the sanitary commission does clothing and delicacies for the sick. The Committee reported that their proposition had been very favorably received. After this was disposed of, a resolution came up to appoint a Committee which should take measures to secure a legislative act that should fix the rank of Chaplain in the service. Now he had none whatever but his pay being that of Captain of cavalry, he was supposed to hold that rank, and hence wore his uniform. This gave rise to an interesting discussion respecting the propriety of Chaplains wearing uniforms at all. Quite a portion of the Convention at first seemed to think it was not becoming a minister of the Gospel to be bedizened with military trappings, but on comparing notes, great difficulties were found to arise from wearing the dress of a civilian. One who had attempted it, found himself very much circumscribed in his movements, being constantly stopped by the guards, and asked for his pass, and because he had none, turned back, while another, who had worn the uniform, had been mistaken for an officer, and invited by another to take a drink of brandy and water with him. At length, however, the vexatious question seemed to present itself in its true aspect, when a Chaplain gave an account of his own conversion to the propriety of wearing a uniform. This simple, earnest and truthful manner could not fail to win the heart of every listener. He said he could not bring his feelings to consent to wear a uniform, and did not till one day he encountered Gen. MCCLELLAN, who was disguised so as to appear only as an ordinary officer. The General halted, and inquired if he had a pass. He replied "No; that he was not aware that it was necessary for a commissioned officer to have one." "Sir," sternly answered the General, "I recognize no commissioned officer without his uniform." He then told him he was a Chaplain. The General, touching his cap, begged his pardon and rode off. "I immediately went," he said, "and got these shoulder straps put on." He, however, made up his mind that nothing should induce him to wear a sword, for such an appendage was wholly unbecoming in one who preached the gospel of peace. But he found by the army regulations that a Chaplain, in a review, was obliged to ride behind his regiment; while an officer riding thus, without his sword, was always supposed to be *under arrest*. This was a new dilemma, and he finally concluded it would do more harm to be looked upon as a culprit, than to wear a sword, so on such occasions at least he had made up his mind to carry one. This at once presented the whole subject in its proper common-sense view, and the Convention resolved it was best to wear a uniform. One of the Chaplains, however, a large powerful man, over six feet high, with a heavy white beard and lion-like face, declared it was all nonsense; he wore no uniform and went where and when he pleased. A young, small man very quietly replied, that everyone had not the advantage of their brother's personal presence. This was true, for that herculean, venerable figure would be apt to go almost anywhere unchallenged —*to go any way*. When the question arose what that uniform should be, the regulations—or, as one of the chaplains not quite accustomed to quote new authority, said, *revelations*—prescribed none. It was desirable that the chaplain's character should never be mistaken, but known at once by some definite sign. One proposed, as surgeons wore green sashes, that the chaplains should adopt black ones. A member said that one of the brethren did put on this badge, but the first time he wore it in camp, as he was passing a soldier, the latter stopped, looked at him a moment, shook his head solemnly, and said, "*That looks too much like an undertaker.*" It would be rather a sombre badge on a battle field. A blue one met with more favor. This was an excellent suggestion. The green sash of the surgeon makes him known as far as his uniform can be seen, and prevents him from becoming the special target of the enemy. A blue sash would serve the same purpose for the chaplains. A Committee was finally appointed to attend to it.

This being entirely a business meeting, the religious condition of the regiments and reports as to what was being done to improve it, did not come up; yet facts leaked out incidentally in the course of the discussion, which showed that the hearts of these men were wholly in their work, though it was carried on in some cases under petty persecutions and indignities, which nothing but pure devotion to their Master's cause could enable them to sustain. Heaven speed them in their noble labors, and I have no doubt their good effects will be seen long after this war is over—yes, after armies have ceased to drench the earth in blood.

In conversing with men from various States—representative men—who speak for sections and not merely for themselves—I have been alarmed to see the growing distrust of the ability of the Administration.

It is true it has done much to sanction this want of confidence, but I am more afraid of the bad effects of the publication of such documents as the report of Adjutant-Gen. THOMAS, than I am of a defeat in the field. The Long Parliament had its CROMWELL, the French Directory its NAPOLEON, and every Republican Government around which are surging the angry tides of civil war should learn from their example. Still, a good deal of this hostility is groundless. The public mind is chafing under the inactivity of the army of the Potomac; and loud and bitter are the complaints that nothing is being done while the weather is favorable, and the roads passable. The question rings over the North, "Why does not MCCLELLAN fall on the rebels and scatter them?" "Have we not a vast army, and what is it kept in front of Washington for?" Now these questions are asked in perfect ignorance of what that army has got to do. No General on earth could manœuvre a hundred thousand men on such ground as lies in front of the enemy's positions. He is so flanked and protected by nature, that with his present force, if they are carried at all, it must be by sheer force of numbers in a straightforward march. I know men will say then, march on; but the rule to do this against fortifications, with any prospect of success, is that the attacking force should be in proportion to the other as five to one. That is, if the rebels have 100,000 men strongly entrenched, we ought to have 500,000 to insure victory. But have we got them, and if we had, is that the kind of fighting we can put volunteers to. The French commander, DUPONT, once found it necessary to cross the Danube over a long bridge, the further end of which was black with batteries, while cannon on the heights in rear swept it with a transverse fire. He knew the sacrifice it would cost him to carry his army through the unbroken sheet of flame and blinding storm of iron that swept that bridge, but he was forced to make it. As the falling ranks and wreck of cannon choked the bridge, they were pitched into the river—the dead and wounded and dead alike—for his shout rang steadily over the tumult, "*room for the head of my column.*" *That* is carrying a position by mere force of numbers, pushed firmly on. Will men who have never seen a battle-field do this? But if they would, and we had the necessary numbers, is *immediate* victory worth the sacrifice it would cost? I have said this much because the public might as well make up its mind at once, as I have done, that unless there is a flank movement along the coast, or something shall occur to draw off a large part of the rebel troops, there will be no great battle in front of the Potomac for an indefinite length of time, unless it is an artillery fight. Of this I am not only firmly convinced as a fact, but I am convinced also that common prudence and true military sagacity require it. War cannot be carried on like a railroad project in such a country as this. On this single point, at least, the people must be patient and submissive. It does not follow that because we expect a thing, the Government or Commander-in-Chief is to blame if it does not come to pass. But when that flank movement along our coast succeeds—as succeed it must sooner or later, or it is useless to keep up an active contest east of the Alleghanies—the long roll of the drum and thrilling bugle-call will ring along these heights, and this now inactive host will make the earth tremble with its advancing tread. But in all this we may be mistaken. If so, we must still be patient, for inaction is better than unsuccessful action. The Commander-in-Chief has shown on many a bloody field that he is not incompetent, nor easily daunted by obstacles, and yet people do not reflect that in many of their complaints they imply one or both. But what is most extraordinary, those whose complaints imply a want of ability in the Commander-in-Chief are most clamorous for an advance; yet if these complaints are just, they should call loudest for no movement at all. A leader that does not know when and how to move, had better not make the attempt, for he will only lead his army into disgrace and defeat.

I should not be surprised at any time to see this whole war, so far as the land forces are concerned, suddenly transferred to the Valley of the Mississippi. I am strongly convinced that the decisive battles and closing scenes will take place there.

I called the other day to pay my respects to Gen. SCOTT. The old hero is almost gone. He is inclined to sleep much of the time, and it is well that he does. Forced to inaction by his physical infirmities, if his mind remained active and his feelings excitable, he would chafe like an imprisoned lion. It is sad to see the old veteran, after having carried his country's flag over so many victorious fields, go down amid the turbulence of civil war. Of course, public attention has been very much diverted from him to Gen. MCCLELLAN, but I am surprised that RUSSELL, of the *Times*, should speak of it as an illustration of the ingratitude of Republics. To say that, because the people in their dire necessity devote their attention for the time being exclusively to him on whom are depending all operations in the field, they are ungrateful to the old hero whose infirmities render him unfit for active service, is to draw a very unfair conclusion.

We are somewhat anxious here to-day on account of the furious southeaster that has been blowing since midnight. At first it seemed almost providential that the fleet should be ready to sail just, as to all appearance, an Indian Summer commenced. But day after day passed by until half of the week had gone. Excuse after excuse was offered, and gales that never blew were deprecated, whereas it turns out that the ammunition was found to be stowed away in the holds of the vessels in such a way that it could not be got at readily, and hence had all to be taken out. Thus three days of beautiful weather, such as we shall not have again this Fall, were lost. Still, it had time to reach its destination and commence operations before the storm if, as I fully believe, its first essay was not to be made below Wilmington. The sickness on board is another drawback, for it is supposed that when they land they will not have over sixteen or seventeen thousand effective men. Still, exhilirating news may be received before this reaches the readers of the TIMES. If they do not, these facts will help to keep us from being too sanguine of success, and show us what slight blunders or unforeseen events may defeat our best-laid plans. But if, instead of failure, we should be overwhelmed with disaster, which should prove to have resulted from the delay of three days, caused by not putting the ammunition in its proper place at the outset, I am afraid the people would not receive the tidings with becoming resignation. We will not contemplate anything so painful; still, if it comes, instead of getting angry, we should receive it as a just punishment.

J. T. H.

The Appointment of Gen. McClellan as Commander-in-Chief—Gen. Scott—Earl Russell's Late Speech.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 1, 1861.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN is Commander-in-Chief of the Armies of the United States! This important step was taken, to-day, in Cabinet Council. The young General finds himself at the head of a force as numerous as that of Rome in her palmiest days, and not since equaled except by a monarch of the last century—LOUIS XIV.—until we descend to the wars of NAPOLEON. What changes have nine centuries introduced in the mode of warfare. How different our weapons from those of the Legions who fought under CÆSAR, or defended the throne of the Antonies. The open helmet, the lofty crest, the breast-plate of mail, the greaves for the legs and the buckler for the arms, would be useless defences to the modern soldier; while, for aggressive warfare, the pilum and sword bear no comparison to the cannon and rifle, in death-dealing properties. With such an army Rome extended and maintained her sway from the Western Ocean to the Euphrates, embracing the fairest portion of the earth, and peopled by one hundred millions of souls. Our own army, inspired with valor, improved by discipline and commanded by officers of education, will be found adequate to suppress domestic treason, as well as to repel foreign invasion. May they never lay down their arms until the Government is restored in all of its purity and integrity. May our young General prove a fit leader for such an army. Amid disheartening incapacity, may he be alive to his own glory and the regeneration of his country. Modest and simple in his habits, he has thus far yielded, through a spirit of discipline, to those superior in station, whose counsels might become fatal to the Republic. Six months ago a private citizen, to day he finds himself vested with almost supreme power. May he use that power with moderation, and with a single view to his country's good. Above all, may he not become enamored in political intrigues, or inspired with political ambition.

Gen. SCOTT this day retires with the best wishes of his countrymen. Two generations have been witnesses of the services which have made his name illustrious. It was to his firmness and that of the little band that surrounded him on the 4th of March last, that we owe the preservation of the Capital. Since then, incessant labor has pressed heavily upon his declining frame, and he himself has felt that that power which he has wielded so long and so well, must be transferred to a successor, so soon as one worthy of it could be found. To-morrow he will be escorted by his own staff and by Gen. MCCLELLAN and staff to the cars, on his way to New-York, where a cordial reception will await him. Peace to his declining years.

The discreet and carefully guarded language of Earl RUSSELL, at the Newcastle banquet, excites considerable comment here. There are those, and I confess myself of that number, who believe that the great mass of the English people have no love for the principles of Government which the South are now warring to establish, and no Ministry can hope to stand which does not faithfully reflect their sentiments. Are the letters of the Secretary of State, to say nothing of the tirades of the *Herald*, calculated to perpetuate this good feeling? Can we afford, at a time like this, to "bully" a great nation with whom we are connected by a common ancestry and the closest commercial relations, and against whom we have no tangible cause for complaint? The expression of English sympathy in our cause has not been as sincere and out-spoken as we had reason to expect; but John Bull has his own troubles to contend with. The prospect of operatives out of employment is by no means a pleasing one; but this is nothing compared to the terrible cry for *bread*, raised by a half-famished people. In this case of corn *vs.* cotton, John is doomed to suffer, whichever way the verdict may be rendered. The preservation of the Union—this is the *sine qua non* to the success of England's industrial interests.

The Propriety of Abolishing the Distinction between Volunteers and Regulars—Restiveness of the Country under Delay—The Material of our Army, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

One of your correspondents has called attention to the propriety of abolishing in our army the distinction between volunteers and regulars. I see no good reason for maintaining this distinction. At the termination of the war there will be material enough out of which to form a standing army as large as would be required by the necessities of the country, or would receive the sanction of Congress. While the people have exhibited a commendable alacrity in volunteering for the war, the tardiness with which recruiting for the regular service goes on, clearly evinces a desire on the part of the great mass to return to the pursuits of private life, as soon as their services are no longer required for the suppression of the rebellion. They are men of intelligence. They have been accustomed to participate in public affairs, and to form fixed ideas on public measures. One, perhaps, has been a Justice of the Peace, another a Selectman, another an Assessor, &c., and it is distasteful to his feelings to be placed under officers in whose appointments he has had no voice, and to serve in the ranks, where most of the avenues to promotion are barred up.

On the other hand, the officers of the regular army have been educated in reference to a single class of duties, and claim that to them exclusively should be confided their execution. The sight of the silver star glittering on the shoulder-straps of one who six months ago was at the bar, or in the Senate, is anything but agreeable to him who, after years of service, still finds himself a Captain or Major. While the one exclaims, "These civilians will ruin the service," the other will point triumphantly to the long list of NAPOLEON'S Marshals, such men as ANGEREAU, NEY, SOULT, KLEBER, DESAIX, JUNOT and others, who sprung from the lowest ranks in life, but who covered their names with imperishable glory. In my intercourse with the army, I find more or less of this feeling cropping out, which I regard as one of the most serious obstacles to its thorough organization. To ally these jealousies, to cultivate a feeling of mutual respect, to inspire the confidence that meritorious acts, by whomsoever performed, are sure to be rewarded,—this should be the aim of the Commanding-General. The country reposes implicit confidence in his capacity and ability, although when formerly in the service, he never put a squadron in motion. Taken himself from the ranks of civil life, and elevated over the heads of those whose locks had become white in the service, we infer that he has no very profound respect for the doctrine of regular succession, but that he will recognize merit wherever found; that he will endeavor to transfuse his own genius and energy into every branch of the service, and command the respect and devotion of every subordinate.

The country is naturally restive under the apparent inaction of the army. We have raised, armed and equipped one of the largest armies of ancient or modern times, and yet, after the lapse of eight months' in reviewing the history of the campaign, it may be said that we simply hold our own; perhaps taking into consideration the battles of Bull Run and Ball's Bluff, and MULLIGAN'S surrender, the advantages slightly preponderate in favor of the rebels. NAPOLEON, in his first Italian campaign, placed himself at the head of an army demoralized and destitute of every necessary; yet in fifteen days he gained six victories, took twenty-one stand of colors, fifty-five pieces of artillery, made fifteen thousand prisoners, killed and wounded ten thousand, and conquered the richest part of Piedmont. In his Austrian campaign, in the space of two weeks, of an army of 100,000 strong, he took 60,000 prisoners, and dictated a peace from the enemy's capital. But these are prodigies of military prowess which have never been surpassed. They were performed by men who had undergone the baptism of fire, and under a leader paralleled only by ALEXANDER and CÆSAR.

The material composing our army is of the best quality, particularly the Western recruits. The men drawn from the agricultural districts, as all history shows, have more vigor and endurance than those taken from mechanical and mercantile pursuits. Individual valor cannot compete with skill and discipline. The troops in this region, having been thus far engaged in erecting fortifications, have not been trained with that unremitting care which is essential to entire confidence. They must undergo the daily repetition of the drill, however irksome it may become, until they are brought to act as one man, and under the guidance of a single will. The ascendency of the officers over the soldiers, the feeling of mutual confidence and support, is far from being so strong as is essential to success. Among men educated in a democracy, this reluctance to yield a blind obedience to the will of a superior is the greatest obstacle to thorough discipline, and yet its necessity must be constantly inculcated, and its observance rigorously exacted, until our soldiers, like those of Rome, are brought to fear their officers more than the enemy.

It is to be hoped that every care will be used to render the Winter quarters of our troops comfortable, and under circumstances that will admit of the daily exercise in arms, however tempestuous the weather. Let them be used as camps of instruction, so that when the Spring shall open our army will exhibit a disciplined valor, and a thoroughness of equipment, such as the world never saw, and be prepared to carry the Stars and Stripes over every foot of the National domain. With a perfection of discipline, and under a skilful leader, we may rival the campaigns of NAPOLEON; without it, our army will become an unwieldly and unmanageable host.

The long peace which the nation had enjoyed, the thorough absorption of the people in industrial pursuits, the greed of gain, and the ambition to acquire colossal fortunes, have gradually rooted out the military spirit and relaxed the public virtue. The nation needed a political regeneration, and Providence has resorted to this method to accomplish it. Properly improved, we shall come out of this contest with loftier sentiments of patriotism, and with a higher appreciation of the blessings of free Government.

Mittens for Soldiers.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Nov. 6, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you recommend the employment of "nimble patriotic fingers" in making mittens or gloves for the army, I would suggest that the mittens be made with a first finger as well as thumb. It is quite difficult to pull a trigger with a mitten of the usual shape, and the finger could be used or not as required. Mittens are much warmer than gloves, for the same reason that four children would be warmer in one bed than sleeping alone. Very respectfully, A PHYSICIAN.

Movements of the Army.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your paper of to-day you manifest impatience in regard to the movement of the army of the Potomac, and you cannot brook the idea of going into Winter quarters without a decisive battle with the enemy. As a constant reader of the TIMES, and one who has generally approved its course, I cannot but regret this feeling on your part. It may do wrong in two ways—first, by giving erroneous views to your numerous readers; secondly, by its tendency to urge the army into conflict before it is ready. From the commencement of this war I have urged upon the powers at Washington not to move against the enemy until they had a well-disciplined and overwhelming force. Had such counsels prevailed, we should never have heard of the disastrous result at Bull Run, but, in due time, our arms would have been crowned with victory. The urgency of editors and the clamor of politicians overruled the judgment of military men, and the consequences followed as they anticipated. The injurious effect, both at home and abroad, we have all seen and felt. We are just beginning to recover from it. But now an effort is again being made to supersede the judgment of military commanders, and substitute for it the feelings, and wishes, and anxieties of those who are incapable of judging, because they have not the information from which to draw proper conclusions. After the Bull Run affair it seemed to be conceded that, in future, military matters should be left to military men. There I am content to leave them. Individuals may make suggestions, but the decision must be left to those to whom it properly belongs.

In the recent affair at Ball's Bluff, there was either a misapprehension or a military blunder. We are again defeated by a superior force. This is generally the case. Why is this? Why are the rebels permitted to have this advantage over us? If we cannot outnumber them, we should, at least, be equal to them. It is true, our men behave gallantly and fight bravely, but the enemy has the prestige of victory! If the enemy will meet us in the open field, man to man, I will guarantee a victory to our arms in any conflict in which he may see fit to engage. But the rebels will not, and dare not, do this. They always retire before an equal or superior force, and wait till their own force is overwhelming. *Fas est et ab hoste doceri*, is an old maxim, and it is not too late for us to act upon it. The recent disaster, for aught I know, may have been occasioned by an outside pressure—a desire to satisfy a supposed public expectation, without being prepared for such an emergency.

From your article and from other sources, I perceive a disposition to complain that Gen. MCCLELLAN does not bring on a general engagement. Neither they who thus complain, nor myself, know anything of his plans, nor should we know. But this I do know, that he should not be forced nor hurried into action until he is ready. It requires great moral courage to resist such importunities, and withstand such clamor. But in his present position it should be done. He has great examples for such a policy—FABIUS MAXIMUS amongst the Romans, and GEORGE WASHINGTON, a greater than he, amongst the moderns. Of the latter it has been said, "He knew how to conquer by delay, and deserved true praise by despising unmerited censure." Gen. GREENE, who stood next to WASHINGTON in the Revolutionary army, was of the same school. CORNWALLIS once said of him, "GREENE is as dangerous as WASHINGTON. He is vigilant, enterprising, and full of resources. With but little hope of gaining an advantage over him, I never feel secure, when encamped in his neighborhood." GREENE depended more on his genius than his numerical force, and always avoided the immediate use of his force, when his genius could conquer by delay. Of him it was truly said, "Whenever mind is preferred to matter, the victory of genius will always take an ascendency over that of the sword." The above models are worthy of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S imitation. With such examples he need have no ambition to take for his pattern "Macedonia's Madman," or the "Swede."

But it is said the country will not be satisfied without a general battle. Why? What is the object? The object is the defeat of the rebels. If that can be better accomplished in another way why risk a battle? And, especially, why risk it in the only way they are willing to fight it? It is said they are now retiring, and intend to wait for us to attack them in their intrenchments; and some talk of fighting them on the same ground, and thus wiping out the disgrace of Bull Run. I anticipate no such thing. It must be recollected that Gen. MCCLELLAN would meet a force vastly superior to that which Gen. MCDOWELL met; that they have railroad facilities in all directions for the transportation of troops, as well as supplies, whilst he has none. On the contrary, the common roads will, by-and-bye, be almost impassable for transportation-wagons, and the movement of artillery and the marching of men. Can it be expected, under these circumstances, that Gen MCCLELLAN can cope with equal if not superior numbers, especially behind masked batteries and almost impregnable intrenchments? The chances are that he might fail, and a failure would be productive of results such as I will not now attempt to describe. I leave it to the imagination to paint them. But, suppose he should succeed?—it would be at an immense sacrifice of life—such as would clothe the country in mourning, and carry weeping and wailing into thousands of families. If, however, the rebels will meet him in a fair field, fight, let him meet them with an equal force, and there will be no doubt that victory will perch on his standard.

If, however, they will not thus meet him, can the evils and hazards above described be avoided, and the desired result be accomplished in another way? I think it can be done by the Fabian or Washingtonian policy, namely, to let the rebels wait. We have every comfort for our troops, whilst the rebels are destitute of many essential ones for theirs. Ours will be content as long as their wants are amply provided for; whilst theirs will be dissatisfied and demoralized by inaction and destitution. In this state of things, after the defence of the capital and the security of Maryland have been provided for, the remainder of our troops might be spared for other service. The naval expeditions on the coast, and the operations on the Mississippi would, for the remainder of the Fall and Winter, be the most formidable that could be undertaken. These may call the rebels from our lines to defend themselves elsewhere, so that, in due time, we should have a bloodless victory. But if they prefer to wait behind their intrenchments, I say let them wait, whilst our forces are taking possession of all their important points on the coast, as well as their strongholds on the Mississippi and the West; and whenever they wish an open-field fight, they may be sure Gen. MCCLELLAN will always be on hand. What has been so well said by a distinguished writer, would then be applicable to him, namely: "To estimate the talents of a General Officer by the number and extent of the battles he has fought, or even won, is a vulgar error. He, on the other hand, is a leader of talents, who conquers by policy; who, substituting his own genius for the sword of his army, spares, as much as possible, the blood of his troops, fighting only when necessary, or when, by gaining an advantage, he is enabled to strike with decisive effect."

I, therefore, say, let us leave these matters to the President, the Secretary of War, Gen. SCOTT and Gen. MCCLELLAN, to whom they properly belong. I have no doubt they will do all things right—and if, whilst the rebels are intrenched and waiting our attack, these military commanders think best for our troops to go into Winter quarters, you may rely upon it, they will exercise a judgment founded on knowledge, with which the country will be satisfied. N. P. TALLMADGE.

CORNWALL, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1861.

MISCELLANEOUS REBELLION NEWS.

A STURDY PATRIOT.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S FAREWELL TO HIS READERS.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has received a copy of Parson BROWNLOW'S Knoxville *Whig* of Oct. 26, the last that will be issued for—a few weeks only, let us hope. It contains the following

FAREWELL.

From the Knoxville Whig, Oct. 26.

This issue of the *Whig* must necessarily be the last for some time to come—I am unable to say how long. The Confederate authorities have determined upon my arrest, and I am to be indicted before the Grand Jury of the Confederate Court, which commenced its session at Nashville on Monday last. I would have awaited the indictment and arrest before announcing the remarkable event to the world, but as I only publish a weekly paper my hurried removal to Nashville would deprive me of the privilege of saying to my subscribers what is alike due to myself and them. I have the fact of my indictment, and consequent arrest having been agreed upon for this week from distinguished citizens, legislators and lawyers at Nashville, of both parties. Gentlemen of high positions, and members of the secession party, say that the indictment will be made because of some "treasonable articles in late numbers of the *Whig*." I have reproduced those two "treasonable articles" on the first page of this issue, that the unbiased people of the country may "read, mark, learn and inwardly digest" the treason. They relate to the culpable remissness of these Knoxville leaders in failing to volunteer in the cause of the Confederacy.

According to the usages of the Court, as heretofore established, I presume I could go free by taking the oath these authorities are administering to other Union men, *but my settled purpose is not to do any such thing.* I can doubtless be allowed my personal liberty by entering into bonds to keep the peace, and to demean myself towards the leaders of secession in Knoxville, who have been seeking to have me assassinated all Summer and Fall, as they desire me to do, for this is really the import of the thing, and one of the leading objects sought to be attained. Although I could give a bond for my good behavior for one hundred thousand dollars, signed by fifty as good men as the county affords, *I shall obstinately refuse to do even that*; and if such a bond is drawn up and signed by others, I will render it null and void by refusing to sign it. In default of both, I expect to go to jail, and I am ready to start upon one moment's warning. Not only so; but there I am prepared to lie, in solitary confinement, until I waste away because of imprisonment, or die from old age. Stimulated by a consciousness of innocent uprightness, *I will submit to imprisonment for life, or die at the end of a rope, before I will make any humiliating concession to any power on earth!*

I have committed no offence—I have not shouldered arms against the Confederate Government, or the State, or encouraged others to do so—I have discouraged rebellion, publicly and privately—I have not assumed a hostile attitude toward the civil or military authorities of this new Government. But I have committed grave, and I really fear unpardonable offences. I have refused to make war upon the Government of the United States; I have refused to publish to the world false and exaggerated accounts of the several engagements had between the contending armies; I have refused to write out and publish false versions of the origin of this war, and of the breaking up of the best Government the world ever knew; *and all this I will continue to do, if it cost me my life. Nay, when I agree to do such things, may a righteous God palsy my right arm, and may the earth open and close in upon me forever.*

The real object of my arrest, and contemplated imprisonment is, to dry up, break down, silence and destroy, the last and only Union paper left in the eleven seceded States, and thereby to keep from the people of East Tennessee the facts which are daily transpiring in the country. After Hon. JEFF. DAVIS had stated in Richmond, in a conversation relative to my paper, that he would not live in a Government that did not tolerate freedom of the Press; after the Judges, attorneys, jurors, and all others filling positions of honor and trust, under the "Permanent Constitution," which guarantees FREEDOM OF THE PRESS; and after the entire Press of the South had come down in their thunder tones upon the Federal Government for suppressing the Louisville *Courier* and the New-York *Day Book*, and other secession journals—I did expect the utmost liberty to be allowed to one small sheet, whose errors could be combatted by the entire Southern Press! It is not enough that my paper has been denied a circulation through the ordinary channels of conveyance in the country, but it must be discontinued altogether, or its editor must write and select only such articles as meet the approval of a pack of scoundrels in Knoxville, whom their superiors in all the qualities that adorn human nature, are in the Penitentiary of our State! And this is the boasted liberty of the Press, in the Southern Confederacy!

I shall in no degree feel humbled by being cast into prison, whenever it is the will and pleasure of this august Government to put me there; but, on the contrary, I shall feel proud of my confinement. I shall go to jail, as JOHN ROGERS went to the stake—for my *principles*. I shall go, because I have failed to recognize the hand of God in the work of breaking up the American Government, and the inauguration of the most wicked, cruel, unnatural and uncalled-for war, ever recorded in history. I go, because I have refused to laud to the skies the acts of tyranny, usurpation and oppression, inflicted upon the people of East Tennessee, because of their devotion to the Constitution and laws of the Government, handed down to them by their fathers, and the liberties secured to them by a war of seven long years of gloom, poverty and trial! I repeat, I am proud of my position, and of my principles, and shall leave them to my children as a legacy, far more valuable than a princely fortune, had I the latter to bestow!

With me, life has lost some of its energy—having passed six annual posts on the Western slope of half a century—something of the fire of youth is exhausted—but I stand forth with the eloquence and energy of right to sustain and stimulate me in the maintenance of my principles. I am encouraged to firmness when I look back to the face of Him "whose power was righteousness," while the infuriated mob cried out, "crucify him, crucify him!"

I owe to my numerous list of subscribers the filling out of their respective terms for which they have made advance payments, and if circumstances ever place it in my power to discharge these obligations, I will do it most certainly. But if I am denied the liberty of doing so, they must regard their small losses as so many contributions to the cause in which I have fallen. I feel that I can, with confidence, rely upon the magnanimity and forbearance of my patrons under this state of things. They will bear me witness that I have held out as long as I am allowed to, and that I could not avert the horrors of, or successfully oppose.

I will only say, in conclusion—for I am not allowed the privilege to write—that the people of this country have been unaccustomed to such wrongs; they can yet scarcely realize them. They are astounded, for the time being, with the quick succession of outrages that have come upon them, and they stand horror-stricken, like men expecting ruin and annihilation. I may not live to see the day, but thousands of my readers will, when the people of this once prosperous country will see that they are marching, by "double quick time," from freedom to bondage. They will then look these wanton outrages upon right and liberty full in the face, and my prediction is, that they will "stir the stones of Rome to rise and mutiny." Wrongs less wanton and outrageous precipitated the French revolution. Citizens cast into dungeons without charges of crime against them, and without the formalities of a trial by jury, private property confiscated at the beck of those in power; the Press humbled, muzzled and suppressed, or prostituted to serve the ends of tyranny! The crimes of LOUIS XVI. fell short of all this, and yet he lost his head! The people of this country, down-trodden and oppressed, still have the resolutions of their illustrious forefathers, who asserted their rights at Lexington and Bunker Hill!

Exchanging, with proud satisfaction, the editorial chair and the sweet endearments of home for a cell in the prison, or the lot of an exile, I have the honor to be, &c., WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW,
Editor of the Knoxville *Whig*.

Oct. 24, 1851.

"THE MOST OBSTINATE MAN IN AMERICA."

From the Whig.

Some weeks ago three officers of the Confederate army called in to see us, who proved to be very gentlemanly men, from Mississippi, and who announced that they were formerly Clay Whigs. One of them, representing the three, addressed us, in substance, to this effect: "Mr. BROWNLOW, we have called through curiosity to see the *most obstinate man in America*, and to learn why you hold on to a Union which has gone by the board."

We gave them, in reply, substantially what follows:

Gentlemen, I am glad to see you, and in the spirit of candor, I will tell you why I have never pitched into the work of breaking up the Union. I have considered that as our fathers fought through seven long years of gloom, and poverty, and trial, to establish the Union, and submitted to every sacrifice of blood and treasure, with their homes and principal cities often occupied by hostile armies, that we, their children, should be slow to surrender the great and glorious work of their hands. I have never considered the election of LINCOLN a sufficient cause for dissolving the Union, and I keep up a distinction between LINCOLN and the Government. I did all I could to prevent the election of LINCOLN; and when elected, I regarded him as I did his corrupt predecessor BUCHANAN, as only in possession of the Government for four short years, and felt it my duty to submit to the one as I had done to the other, having no sympathy with either. Knowing, as I do, that certain bad men in the South have long desired to bring upon our country the dreadful state of things we now witness, I could never obtain my consent to act with them. I was born and raised in the Old Dominion, as were my parents before me; my wife and children were born in Tennessee; all I have is here, and I am a Southern man. But if you, gentlemen, can convince me of my error, in one single respect, I am prepared to go with you into this revolution, for it is nothing more or less; satisfy me that this whole thing is not an effort on the part of the most corrupt and profligate organization known as the Democratic Party, put down by the people, to reinstate itself again, in the name of Southern Rights, and under the specious pretence of securing the independence of the South.

One of the gentlemen admitted that he agreed with us in sentiment—the other two differed in some points, and here the conversation ended.

SARCASTIC.

Other articles in the *Whig* call on prominent Secessionists who have received offices under the Confederate Government to display their patriotism by volunteering in the army to fight for the cause they have espoused.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

MAJOR ZAGONYI'S OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE CHARGE AT SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo.

Col. J. H. Eaton, Assistant Adjutant General:

SIR: According to the order of Maj.-Gen. FREMONT, I left the camp south of the Pomme de Terre River on Thursday, the 24th inst., at 8½ o'clock, P. M., and proceeded toward Springfield. About eight miles from that place, I captured five men belonging to picket-guard and foraging parties. A sixth escaped, and gave the alarm to the rebels. I reached Springfield, a distance of fifty-one miles, at 3 P. M., on the 25th. Knowing that the enemy was apprised of our coming, I made a *detour* of five miles, to attack from another side, but instead of finding the enemy in their old camp, I came suddenly upon them, drawn up in line of battle, as I emerged from a wood near the Mount Vernon Road. The place was too confined for me to form my men. I had to pass 250 yards down a lane, and take down a rail fence at the end of it, form in their camp, and make the first charge. My men, belonging to the Body Guard, amounted to 156, and were exposed from the moment we entered the lane to a murderous cross-fire. Our first charge was completely successful. Half of my command charged upon the infantry and the remainder upon the cavalry, breaking their line at every point. The infantry retired into a thick wood where it was impossible to follow them. The cavalry fled in all directions through the town. I rallied and charged through the streets in all directions about twenty times, clearing the town and neighborhood, returning at last to the Court-house, where I raised the flag of one of my companies, liberated the prisoners and united my men, which now amounted to 70, the rest being scattered or lost. As it was nearly dark, I retired, in order not to run the risk of sacrificing the rest of my men, who were exhausted with the labors of the march and the battle. Twenty men, with a Corporal, who were without horses, took possession of the town, collected the wounded and placed them in the hospital, picked up the dead, ordered out the Home Guard, and preserved order throughout the next day.

On the 27th, at 5 o'clock A. M., I arrived again in the city, and from the statement of citizens, scouts and prisoners, (the latter being Union soldiers placed in front of the enemy's ranks to be shot at,) I ascertained that the rebel strength, arrayed to receive our first charge was 2,190 men. They had concentrated all the forces in the city to receive us.

From the beginning to the end the Body Guard behaved with the utmost bravery and coolness. I have seen battles and cavalry charges before, but I never imagined that a body of men could endure and accomplish so much in the face of such a fearful disadvantage. At the cry of "FREMONT and Union," which was raised at every charge, they dashed forward repeatedly in perfect order and with resistless energy. Many of my officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, had three or even four horses killed under them, capturing new ones from the enemy. I cannot mention any names without doing great injustice to my command. Many performed acts of heroism; not one but did his whole duty. Our loss is as follows:

KILLED—Corporals, 6; Privates, 9. Total, 15.

WOUNDED—Officers, 4; non-commissioned officers, 7; Privates, 16. Total, 27.

MISSING—Sergeant, 1; Corporal, 1; Privates, 8. Total, 10.

Total loss, 52.

The loss of the enemy in killed alone, from the statements of citizens, scouts and prisoners, was, at least, 106; how many wounded have since died I have no means of knowing, as they removed them in the night with wagons. Twenty-three of these dead were buried by the Body Guard. We took twenty-seven prisoners, $4,040 in gold, and about sixty stand of arms. Major WIRTZ'S command left me at the beginning of the action, and before my first charge, and I saw no more of them until the next day at 10 o'clock. Capt. NAUGHTON and Lieut. CONNELLY, who followed part way down the lane, were both wounded, (the latter mortally,) whereupon this company turned and followed the others too, in spite of the efforts of the Sergeant. Major WIRTZ himself was made a prisoner before the battle, and placed, with others, in the enemy's front rank, but escaped uninjured.

In conclusion, I beg to urge the necessity of new clothing and arms for my command. Forty-five horses are killed or unfitted for use. Uniforms, haversacks, and extra clothes carried in the haversacks, are so riddled with bullets as to be useless. Revolvers are also seriously damaged by the same bullets. Very respectfully, CHAS. ZAGONYI,
Commanding Body Guard.

SPRINGFIELD, Monday, Oct. 28, 1861.

SOUTHERN KANSAS.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. LANE.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Oct. 30.

Dr. WEED, of Gen. LANE'S Staff, arrived here yesterday from the Western army. He left LANE on Saturday twelve miles from Bolivar. FREMONT and SIEGEL were in the immediate vicinity.

LANE'S Brigade has been detached from FREMONT'S column, and will move southward on the Missouri Border, toward the Cherokee country.

This intelligence will be received with great joy in all parts of the

been speculators who hung on BUCHANAN'S skirts. GHOSTS BANDERS once came out here; it is believed with the purpose of reviving the Fort Snelling swindle. On the Kansas side of the fort, the entire collection of buildings is commanded by an extensive range of hills, situated at about a half mile from them. It has become necessary to fortify and guard these heights, and formidable works are erected on the commanding points. Immediately in the vicinity of the fort and upon the bluff overlooking the river, formidable earthworks have been erected and are now being mounted. Stockades and rifle pits for the protection of the skirmishers, &c., are also in process of construction. It may be fairly presumed that even should so improbable an event now occur as an attack, Fort Leavenworth will be able to hold its own.

AN ELOQUENT LETTER FROM HON. REVERDY JOHNSON.

CUMBERLAND, Md. Oct. 12, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 7th is received today. Most gladly would I comply with the request of your Club if I could, but the professional engagement that has brought and will detain me here for some days, and others that I cannot without a breach of duty postpone, make it impossible.

There are no citizens I should have more pleasure in addressing upon the momentous questions of the day than those of your county. I know they would sympathize in every expression of devotion to the Union, and determination not less vital to our interest than due to patriotic duty, to uphold it to the last, in gratitude for the unparalleled blessings it has conferred upon us in the past, and which, if preserved, it will, even in greater measure, if that be possible, secure to us in the future. If there be retributive justice in Heaven and the history of men and nations shows that there is,) the authors of the totally causeless rebellion which is aiming at its destruction will, sooner or later, be its objects, and the indignation of a deluded and ruined people its minister. Virginia, whose valleys and mountains are now before me, but recently the abode of peace, prosperity and happiness, knowing the Government only by its protection, and justly, gratefully proud of its world-wide fame, is now almost one scene of devastation. Her Masons, her Hunters, and other unmatched Flors—unmatched in the annals of official station, shamelessly, corruptly and traitorously abused—and their confederates, by acts at first carefully concealed, then timidly developed, and ultimately made effectual through turbulent violence and tyranic power, are the authors of the afflicting change. Prompted by an unholy ambition, the better to gratify it they have for years inculcated constitutional doctrines the direct opposite of all that their fathers taught, and destructive not only of the present Union, but of any Union that may arise from its ashes.

State paramount power and authority it was the very purpose of the great and good men who gave us the Constitution to repudiate and guard against. In clear terms, meaning that, and nothing else, they made it subject and subordinate to the power and sovereignty of the General Government created by the Constitution. It was the mischievous, unchecked operation of State authority, threatening and evidently rapidly leading to the loss of the very liberty which by union alone, through seven years of perilous struggle, they had achieved, that caused the adoption of the Constitution. Sectional jealousy, conflicting legislation, disregard of confederate obligations, had filled the patriotic mind of the times with the most anxious solicitude, and almost made it despair. Unless the causes of the impending peril were arrested, it was as clear as Heaven's light that Constitutional freedom, the object and hope of WASHINGTON and his associates, would be lost, and perhaps forever. How that peerless man, whose fame has so long fixed the gaze and challeged the admiration of the world, felt during the danger, his writings at the period disclose. With MADISON, HAMILTON, and others, he gave his time, his heart and his wisdom, to devise a remedy, and the result was the Constitution of the United States. The causes of the approaching ruin were instantly arrested. Hope at once took the place of despair; prosperity of suffering; national strength of wretched imbecility; credit of bankruptcy, and a glorious name among nations for a despised and dishonorable one. Never, by human wisdom and virtue, was such a change effected as was thus effected by our noble, truly patriotic ancestry. And at every step of our progress, till selfish, criminal ambition, poisoning the minds of our honest and virtuous people, producing temporary insanity, essayed its arts, the wisdom of the change was more and more illustrated. Not only did it secure us at home all that could contribute to a people's happiness, but it won for us a name that caused every American, wherever he chanced to be on the world's surface, to rejoice in the name, and to feel that he could rely for protection on his nation's power. The brightness of its example, too, carried joy and hope to the heart of every lover of regulated liberty, causing him to look forward with confidence to the period when he, too, would be able to enjoy the same extent of individual and social happiness. To charge tyranny on such a Government as our fathers so devised and lived under, is to libel men consecrated in the world's esteem. Tyranny?—it has no place in the Constitution. Its powers are so divided and guarded—the checks and balances are so simple and effectual—that successful, practically mischievous abuse, tending to loss of liberty, individual or public, is impossible. There is not a single right, private or political, State or National, that can be so destroyed; and, as evidence of this, not one such right has ever been in danger even, much less lost. In truth, the Government has, in its whole career, never affected the citizen but to protect him; never influenced him but to prosper him; and these ends it has, in a great measure, accomplished by shielding him against the excesses, designed or undesigned, of State power. Through its instrumentality, and through it alone, our mighty rivers—evidently, if we may presume to scan the purposes of Providence, intended for us all—have been free to all. State monopoly, at one time claimed in these blessings of Providence, has been stricken down by its power. They became ours as one people, as the air of Heaven is our common inheritance. Public and private credit were saved from unwise State legislation. Contracts made inviolate, and personal liberty rescued from the peril of *ex post facto* legislation, whilst commerce was protected against hostile impediments and secured by regulations equal and uniform. And at the very moment of the rebellion the institution of Slavery in the Southern States was never better protected. The entire territory of the Government was not only not organized as to evade it, but, on the contrary, so as to leave every part of it freely open to its introduction, whilst the Fugitive Slave Act was being faithfully executed. It is but a miserable pretext, therefore, to assign danger to the institution, existing, or threatened, as the real cause of the treasonable outbreak.

It has been, however, so assigned, and former misplaced confidence in the honesty of leaders, whose true motives the unsuspecting people have not yet discovered, has had the effect intended. Maryland, let it be our boast, has been too intelligent and sternly loyal to be misled by the artifices of the conspirators. Whether under the guise of an absurd notion of State rights, danger to slavery, or the modern humbug of a Peace Party, she will continue to war with treason, will cling to the Constitution with undying attachment, and fall, if fall she must, among the last, rallying around its glorious standard, and exhausting her treasure and her blood in the noble, the holy effort to bear aloft the proudest emblem of constitutional freedom the world has ever known.

Sincerely regretting that I am unable to accept the invitation with which I am honored by your Club, I remain, with great regard, your fellow-citizen,

REVERDY JOHNSON.

JOHN W. CARROLL, Esq., Chairman, and Messrs. MEARIS, COEN, WHITMORE, and others, Committee, &c., Havre de Grace, Maryland.

ARMY STORES FOR WASHINGTON.

From the Baltimore Sun, Nov. 1.

Yesterday the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad did another immense day's work in the transportation of army stores to the Capital, over its Washington branch. On Tuesday one hundred and fifty cars were loaded, and the freight was in Washington, ready for delivery, in twenty-four hours. On Wednesday, two hundred cars were loaded and dispatched. The capacity of the road is now about four thousand tons per day, or four hundred car loads, and the capacity can be increased if needs be. Additional depots are building at Washington to receive the stores, which are delivered faster than they can be taken away. Gibbons' wagon train from this city to Washington is now in operation, and several hundred tons of freight from and to private parties have been forwarded to Washington by this mode, which, unlike the railroad, is not interfered with or monopolized by Government. The arrival of transports at Locust Point yesterday numbered a dozen or more.

REIMBURSING INDIANA.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Oct. 30.

Gov. MORTON, who has been in Washington for some days, looking after the military wants of the State, and making arrangements for supplying them by the aid of the General Government, telegraphed on Saturday that he was succeeding very well; that he has secured $200,000 for the Quartermaster in this city to pay such debts as the State may have contracted on account of the war; that he had contracted for 10,000 overcoats at $7 50 each, and the General Government has adopted the contract; that he had obtained an order for a complete outfit of Col. BROWN'S Regiment at Hatteras; that 2,500 sabres, 1,500 carbines and 1,000 pistols would be forwarded next week; that 40 six and 12-pound cannon are to be forwarded in a few days—said to be the best in the West; that short swords and carbines for ten batteries are ordered; that gun-carriages, cavalry equipments, arms and accoutrements will be paid for at Washington by sending the proper documents to the Department. Money will be furnished as soon as the Quartermaster here makes official requisition for it, to purchase horses for cavalry and artillery. Of small arms 5,000 stand will be at once sent.

WELL-EARNED COMMISSIONS.

The Washington *Sun*, of Friday evening, says: "We mentioned a day or two since that Sergeants FRANKLIN COOK, T. D. FARLEY and R. E. ELLINWOOD have been appointed Second Lieutenants in the army. They reached Washington to-day. These gentlemen have recently escaped from San Antonio, Texas, where they were held as prisoners by the rebels. Their adventures in making their escape would fill a volume. They escaped from their guards at San Antonio at night, and made their way, guided by a compass, through the terrible chapparel country to Laredo, on the Rio Grande. They were pursued by the rebel cavalry, which at one time was within a few rods of where they were secreting themselves among the Spanish bayonet bushes and prickly pear. They had determined not to be *recaptured* alive. On reaching Laredo, they proceeded to Monterey, Mexico, and from there to Tampico. From the latter place they sailed to Havana, and from there to New-York. Our Consul at Havana was most kind to them, advancing them means to reach New-York, &c. They state that our Consul at Tampico would do nothing for them, but they got along without his assistance. Until they reached Laredo, they subsisted upon a few crackers they had supplied themselves with. Three finer looking men we have never seen, and our Government shows again in these cases that it knows how to reward faithful men and good soldiers. These gentlemen have all filled honorable and high positions as non-commissioned officers in their regiments, and will be welcomed by the army in their new positions."

ITEMS FROM THE SOUTH.

A petition to the Legislature is being circulated in Panola County, Tenn., praying that body to pass a law for the purchase of the cotton crop of the State, and that payment in whole or in part be made by Treasury notes; that the cotton be pledged for the redemption of the notes. The petitioners further ask that if this cannot be done for the State at large, that it be done for the County of Panola.

The Tennessee Legislature, on the 20th of October, passed laws to repeal penalties against soldiers for carrying bowie knives; to authorize tax collectors to receive Treasury notes of the Confederate States for taxes; to make it a capital offence for slaves to burn a barn or other outhouses. A bill to make slaves real property for taxable purposes was lost.

In the Confederate States Court, in session at Charleston, Judge MAGRATH, delivered his opinion in favor of the constitutionality of the sequestration act.

According to the Richmond papers, a gentleman just from Washington, says that the National forces in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, number fully 200,000. They are well equipped, with the exception of the cavalry, which are much inferior to the Confederate cavalry.

The Houston (Texas) *Telegraph*, of the 16th ult., says: "We understand the first two regiments of SIBLEY'S Brigade are now full. The third is forming. All companies that offer, up to 5,000 men, will probably be accepted.

Another Georgia regiment, under command of Col. DAVID J. BAILEY, was mustered into service on the 21st ult.

When Gen. LOVELL arrived in New-Orleans, by his own request he was not saluted. He said: "Gentlemen, keep your powder dry, and spend it on the enemy."

A secession newspaper has been started in Columbus, Ky., under the auspices of PILLOW and his troops. Its title is the *Daily Confederate News*.

Gen. VAN DORN has been made the recipient of a war steed, magnificently caparisoned, as an evidence of the admiration and gratitude of the people of Texas.

The Union prisoners captured at the Santa Rosa fight are in confinement at Montgomery, Ala.

The Louisville *Courier*, of Oct. 15, says:

"Hon. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Hon. WM. PRESTON, Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL and A. KEENE RICHARDS, Esq., passed through Nashville, yesterday, on their way to Richmond."

The *Courier* learns that the $15,000,000 loan, authorized last Spring, is not yet all taken—only $8,000,000 of it.

The Memphis *Appeal*, speaking of the Confederate elections, says the election for Congressmen will be held on the first Wednesday of November, and the election of Presidential electors on the same day. Congress will meet on the 18th of February, and the President will be inaugurated on the 22d, the most unbefitting day in the year.

The correspondence of the Memphis papers from Columbus shows conclusively that no advance of POLK'S army has been made, or appears to be contemplated.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Prize causes, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Short Causes: Nos. 1954, 2404, 2982, 3140, 3522, 3698, 4036, 4070, 4318½, 4398, 4479, 4581, 4600, 4602, 4646, 4664, 4682, 4683, 4713, 4720, 4770, 4788, 4789, 4851, 4872, 4919, 4933, 4937, 4941, 4963, 4972, 4977, 5046, 5061, 5063, 5080, 5086, 5105, 5167, 5180, 5244. By order of the Court, only forty causes were put on the Calendar for Friday, Nov. 8.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Preferred causes: Nos. 18, 23, 24, 701, 755, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36. Enumerated causes, Nos. 7, 54, 94, 99, 100, 103, 110, 112.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 2321, 1655 2525, 1611, 2125, 1183, 1043, 2539, 2547, 2553, 2299, 2555, 2559, 2561. *Part II.*—Nos. 2542, 2556, 2564, 2570, 2576, 2578, 2580, 2582, 2588, 2590, 2592, 2596, 2598, 2600, 2602.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—*Part I.*—Nos. 1355, 1319, 2980, 823, 1506, 1487, 1507, 1509, 1810, 1511, 1512, 1513, 1514, 1515, 1517. *Part II.*—Nos. 1438, 1448, 1470, 1477, 159, 1456, 3563, 894, 1421, 1372, 482, 1238, 1468, 363, 1428.

THE SLAVER ERIE.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judges Nelson and Shipman.

The United States vs. *Nathaniel Gordon.*—The prisoner was the master of the ship *Erie*, which was captured by the *Mohican* with a cargo of slaves on board, and was indicted for being engaged in the Slave-trade. He was tried once before, but the jury failed to agree. Judge Dean and Mr. Joachimssen appeared as his counsel. The testimony of Lieut TODD of the *Mohican*, who was put in charge of the *Erie*, was taken, and was nearly the same as on the former trial. Evidence was also given to show that GORDON was an American, born in Maine.

William Martin, one of the crew of the *Erie*, who was not examined on the former trial, was called as a witness for the prosecution, and testified that he shipped on board the *Erie* at Havana. GORDON was captain, and witness proceeded with the vessel to Congo River. In addition to the regular stores there was a large number of shooks and iron hoops on board; when the vessel had been out about a month, the crew went aft and demanded of the prisoner where the vessel was going; the prisoner said that the vessel was on a legal voyage, he was captain, and they had no business to ask such a question; nothing more was then said till they got to the Congo River; the suspicions of the crew were aroused by the nature of the cargo and the presence of four Spaniards; none of the Spaniards did anything on board except one, who did a little carpenter work; when they got to the Congo River the shooks were made into casks, and the vessel anchored at a place about forty-five miles up the river; the prisoner was on and off the shore and vessel all the time; witness was sick about eight or ten days; witness was sent ashore by Capt. GORDON to make sails; when he got on board the vessel again he noticed that new water casks had been stowed in the hold and filled from the river; there was no other Captain except the prisoner; the negroes were taken on board a little above Sharks' Point, near the mouth of the river; the negroes were put on board on the 7th of August, 1860; they were brought from the shore in launches; there were about eight hundred and forty-seven negroes brought on board; it took about three-quarters of an hour to bring them all aboard; GORDON cut the rags of some of the negroes with his knife; he was looking after the loading of them; GORDON sent the men to one part of the vessel and the women to the other; witness did not take much notice of the Spaniards, and could not say what they did; some Spaniards brought the negroes in launches and then left; when they sailed from the river there were four or five more Spaniards or Portuguese aft among the officers, and the same number forward who worked like sailors; none of the Spaniards gave orders to the regular crew; there was no change in the authority of the vessel after the negroes were taken on board; he was at the wheel the night they sailed from Congo River, and he (witness) received his steering orders from GORDON; on the night before the negroes came on board, witness with some sailors was called aft; Capt. GORDON, the mate, WARREN, and the Spaniards were there; GORDON said they were going to take on a cargo of niggers, and the sailors would receive $1 per head for every negro he landed alive on the coast of Cuba; one of the men asked if they could not get more, and GORDON said no; the morning after the negroes were shipped, the *Mohican* came in sight; Capt. GORDON was on the forecastle looking at the *Mohican* through his glasses; the *Mohican* boarded the vessel; at that time the negroes were under hatches; the vessel was captured between seven and eight in the morning; witness did not know of any Spanish or Portuguese Captain or officer being on board.

The jury in this case were not allowed to separate after the trial of the case, even to get a lunch, the Marshal providing them with lodgings on Wednesday night and with their meals.

Decisions in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

COLLISION—LOOKOUT.

J. Orlando Randall vs. *The Sloop Zebra.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel is filed in this case against the *Zebra*, to recover damages for a collision off the southern point of Hart's Island, at the head of the East River. Both vessels, the *Planet* and *Zebra*, were bound for the eastward; the latter had come out of Cow Bay on the Long Island shore, and was making her way to a point between City Island and Hart's Island, on the opposite side of the river. The *Planet* had passed City Island and the southern point of Hart's Island, making her way into the Sound.

The wind was strong from the northwest, or a little north of northwest, the *Zebra* close hauled to the wind, the *Planet*, perhaps, two points free on the larboard, and the *Zebra* on the starboard tack; and, while thus beating across the river, they came in contact, the stem of the *Zebra* striking the starboard side of the *Planet*, some twelve or fifteen feet from her stern.

It is claimed, on the part of the *Planet*, that the *Zebra* was to the leeward, and that she was justified in the attempt to pass her on her starboard side; and that the *Zebra* should have borne away, and not kept her course till the collision happened. The *Zebra* insists she was on the privileged tack, and was bound to keep her course, and had a right to assume that the *Planet* would obey the rule of navigation, bear away and pass on the larboard side. The Court below found that the line of the two vessels was in nearly opposite directions, head to head, and although there is some conflict in the evidence on this point, we are inclined to think the weight of it is with the finding below.

The truth of the case undoubtedly is, that the hands on board the *Planet* did not see the other vessel after she came out of Cow Bay, some half or three-quarters of a mile off, having been engaged in reefing the mainsail preparatory to entering the Sound, notwithstanding the strength of the wind. If they had seen her the collision could have been easily avoided by falling away before the wind. And the same may also be said of the hands on the *Zebra*, as they were engaged with the chains preparatory to coming to anchor under the shelter of the islands till the wind subsided. But we cannot say, if the *Zebra* had had a lookout who could have seen the opposite vessel, her course could have been properly changed; for, if she had fallen away before the wind, and the collision had occurred, the very manœuver would have been decisive that she was in fault. It is possible, if she had seen the *Planet*, that in the pressure of impending danger she might have used her helm in a way to avoid, or, at least, to have modified the blow; and this she would have been bound to do, even if the other vessel was wholly in fault; but we think this possible ability to relieve the other from her own fault in the emergency, too slight a ground upon which to charge her with any portion of the loss. The duty of the vessel without fault at the moment of impending danger is an imperfect one, not capable of being reduced to any fixed rules; and can only be entitled to weight or consideration in a case where it is clearly shown that some movement had been omitted that might have been adopted to avoid the catastrophe at the moment of its occurrence.

The decree below affirmed.

For libelant, Mr. Stoughton and Jenness; for appellants, Mr. Morton.

COLLISION—DAMAGES—ABANDONMENT

Peter R. Burton et al. vs. *The Schooner Commander-in-Chief.*—NELSON, C. J.—This is a libel filed against the schooner *Commander-in-Chief*, to recover damages from a collision with the schooner *William Clarke*, in January, 1853, while at anchor some short distance north and east of Little Egg Harbor Light, in two or three fathoms water, and about a mile from shore. The *William Clarke* was on her way from Indian River, Delaware, to New-York, laden with corn. The wind was from the northwest, blowing fresh, and the night cold, which made it prudent, if not a necessity, to anchor the vessel for the night. The place was usual anchorage ground, and several coasters were lying at anchor at the time in the neighborhood. A bright light was placed in the fore rigging, and a competent lookout on deck. The commander was running down the coast with the wind free; it was a moonlight night, and vessels could readily be seen at a considerable distance. She ran into the *Clarke* at anchor, head on, striking her upon the starboard side, and opening her sides, so that she sunk to the bottom in a few minutes, vessel and cargo submerged. The mere statement of the case is decisive as to the fault of the colliding vessel. The Court below decreed in favor of the libelants the value of the vessel and cargo.

It is urged that, admitting the liability of the respondent's vessel, that the Court erred (1) in decreeing the value of the cargo, as the corn belonged to third parties. But this is in conformity with repeated decisions of this Court, confirmed by several decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. The carrier recovers as bailee of the cargo; (2) in decreeing the whole value of the vessel, as the law of abandonment has not been incorporated into these collision cases. But we are satisfied, upon the proofs, that here was a total loss of vessel and cargo, as under the circumstances, the condition of vessel, cargo and weather, the libelants were not obliged to encounter the expense and hazard attending an apparently hopeless effort to rescue the property with an expectation of saving any part of it.

Decree affirmed.

For libelants, Mr. Haskett; for appellants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue.

COLLISION—LOOK-OUT—SPEED OF VESSELS IN THE HARBOR—DAMAGES.

W. F. Griffith et al. vs. *The ship Wings of the Morning.*—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case to recover damages against the ship *Wings of the Morning*, occasioned by a collision on the North River, off Pier No. 4 or 5, on the night of the 22d of November, 1852. The vessel principally injured was the barge *Stephen Warren*, lashed to the steam-tug *General Wool*, on her starboard side. The tug was descending the river with her tow, some quarter or third of the way from the New-York side, intending to pass round the Battery into the East River, for the purpose of discharging her cargo. The *Wings of the Morning* was coming up the river, having taken in all her sails except the spanker, preparatory to dropping anchor in the stream. The wind was southeast or south-southeast, and the tide ebb. The ship (*Wings of the Morning*) had come up the river near the middle of it, and had ported her helm to luff into the wind and check her headway, to enable her to drop anchor, and was in the act of dropping, or about to drop it, as the mate discovered the tug and tow coming down upon him. The main point of dispute is, whether or not this order to port was given, and change of the direction of the ship had taken place in pursuance thereof, after the tug and tow were seen by the hands on board. If the order was given afterwards, or even after the tug and tow might have been seen with a proper lookout, then the vessel was in fault in giving the order. On this point there is much conflict in the proofs. The result of my examination is that the order to port was given, and change of the vessel took place, which placed her on the track of the tug and tow before the hands had discovered them in motion; and, with her sails aback and head to the wind, she was disabled from avoiding the collision. But, at the same time, I agree with the Court below, that, with a competent lookout properly attending to his duty, the descending vessels might have been seen in time to have prevented the manœuvre and heading of the vessel in shore across their track. The night was not very dark, and the chief difficulty in discovering the tug and tow arose from the great number of vessels at anchor, with lights, in that locality. The hands on the ship saw the lights of the descending vessel in time to have avoided them, but mistook them for lights of vessels at anchor.

I also agree with the Court below that the tug was in fault for descending the river in the night so near the shore in that locality, and at a rate of speed of five miles the hour, with the tide; and, according to the testimony of the captain of the barge, probably at a greater rate of speed. These vessels were on their way round the Battery to the East River, and should have kept further into the river, outside of those at anchor with lights, and clear of vessels coming in to anchor in the night on the New-York side.

As to the damages: There is always much difficulty in coming to any very satisfactory conclusion as to the real amount of damages sustained in these cases. On looking into the evidence I see no error that would justify an interference with the estimate.

Decree affirmed without costs to either side, as both have appealed.

For libelants, Messrs. Beebe, Dean and Donohue; for appellants, Messrs. Owen, Gray and Owen.

COLLISION IN HARBOR—INEVITABLE ACCIDENT.

John Caldwell vs. *The Steamboat State of Maine.*—NELSON, C. J.—This is a libel filed by Caldwell, the owner of the steam-tug *Rattler*, to recover damages against the steamboat *State of Maine*, for a collision on the 19th January, 1859, near the line of the meeting of the tides of the East and North rivers, and off from Whitehall-slip, a little east of it. The collision was in the day-time, about 10 o'clock, A. M.

The *Rattler* was passing down the East and around into the North river, for the purpose of towing a vessel lying at anchor off the Battery, opposite the flagstaff. The *State of Maine* was on her usual trip from Fall Creek to the City, and making her way through the East river to her berth in the North river, on the New-York side.

The position of the libelant is that after the *Rattler* had passed the South Ferry-slip, and was on her proper course to the place of her tow, the *State of Maine* came up astern and struck the tug on her larboard side with her starboard, and thereby caused the damage complained of.

The position of the *State of Maine* is, that she was pursuing her usual track in the river, near the middle of it, and which was a safe distance from the track of the *Rattler*, and that the latter suddenly changed her course more southerly and into the river, and thereby caused the collision.

A large number of witnesses from the *State of Maine*, all on board the tug, and several who witnessed the collision from the shore, have been examined; and, as usual in these cases, the evidence is conflicting and irreconcilable.

The Court below came to the conclusion that the preponderance was in favor of the position of the *State of Maine* or, at least, was not so satisfactory and decisive in favor of that of the *Rattler*, as would justify a decree in its favor, and dismissed the libel. The same evidence, with some additional proofs in this Court, have been again very fully and thoroughly discussed before me by the learned counsel; and, after the best consideration that I have been able to give it, I must say that I concur with the judgment of the Court below. The strong impression on my mind, from a careful examination of the proofs, is, that while slowing, and even stopping, as claimed, to allow the South Ferry boat, which was crossing her track, to pass into her slip, the *Rattler* took a direction more southerly, and unexpectedly to the *State of Maine*, bore more in towards the middle of the river and across her track; which change, of course, was so sudden, that notwithstanding all proper efforts, which were immediately exerted to avoid it, the collision was inevitable.

This is proved by all the witnesses on board of the *State of Maine*, many of whom, from their position, and the opportunity afforded, could not well be mistaken. Indeed, the witnesses on the *Rattler*, and others for the libelant, admit the falling off of the head of the vessel at the time. The difference is in the degree of the change of her course. Upon the whole evidence I cannot say that the *State of Maine* was in fault.

Decree below affirmed.

For libelant and appellant, Mr. McMahon; for appellees, Mr. Cutting.

Executions Against Partnership Property for Individual Debts—The Court will not Restrain Them.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Leonard.

Anthony Mowbry vs. *John Lawrence and John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.*—In this case an injunction was asked to restrain the sale of the interest of one partner in a copartnership property, on a judgment and execution against such party personally for individual liabilities. The matter came up on demurrer. The Court held as follows:

LEONARD, J.—The authorities in this State are adverse to the interference of a Court of Equity, by injunction, to restrain the sale of the interest of one partner in copartnership property, on judgment and execution against such partner to recover a debt due from him individually. (2 J. Ch. R., 548, Moody *vs.* Payne; 24 Wend. Rep., 389, Phillips *vs.* Cook.)

In the case of Phillips *vs.* Cook, although an action at law, the English authorities, upon which ours are founded, are carefully reviewed by Judge COWEN, and he comes to the conclusion that the remedy of the solvent partner, where he has been injured by such a levy, is to proceed in equity against the purchaser at Sheriff's sale, for the purpose of ascertaining the interest which the purchaser has acquired, or which the debtor owned in the property at the time of the sale, and that the creditor has an absolute right to have the interest of his debtor in partnership property sold on execution, which neither a Court of law or equity ought to restrain. (Vide, also, note 2 to sec. 831 Colyer on Partnership, 4th Am. ed.)

The purchaser acquires only the interest which the debtor has in the partnership property after the payment of partnership liabilities, and the protection of the rights of the other partners.

In the present case there are no averments in the complaint to show that the debtor in the execution had not some interest in the property levied on, after the satisfaction of partnership debts, and after deducting the interest of the plaintiff from the partnership estate.

It is stated that the liabilities are $18,000, and that the plaintiff contributed $11,000 to the joint stock; but it is not stated what was the amount or value of the contribution of the debtor Lawrence, or what is the present value of the partnership estate.

There are no means of determining from these averments that the debtor has not an interest which the creditor should be allowed to reach by a sale on his execution.

If the debtor has an interest in the assets of the partnership over and above the claims of partnership creditors and of the plaintiff, there is no reason of law or in equity for interfering to stay the sale.

The plaintiff should at least make it appear by his complaint that there was no such interest to be reached by levy or sale. (Story on Partnership, sec. 264.)

Judgment for the defendant Kelly on the demurrer, with costs.

Nelson Smith for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant Kelly.

Practice—Frivolous Answers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—(SECOND DISTRICT.)

Before Justice Scugham.

Merellor vs. *Shipman et al.*—Application for judgment on account of the frivolousness of the defendant Shipman's answer.

SCUGHAM, J.—The allegation that "the defendant has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief as to whether the plaintiff is the legal owner or possessor of the mortgage mentioned in the complaint," has been frequently held to be frivolous and sham. (9 How., 215, 216, 217.)

All the other denials in the answer are based upon similar allegations of a want of knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief, and they are of facts of which the defendant Shipman is presumed to have had notice, or of which he was bound to inform himself. The mortgage was made and recorded before the defendant Shipman became the owner of the mortgaged premises. (10 How., 19, 309.)

The new matter set up in the answer does not constitute any defence to the action.

There must be judgment for the plaintiff.

Henry H. Morange, for plaintiff; Swartwout & Fine, for defendant Shipman.

More Lawyers.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Sutherland and Allen.

Abraham Voorhies and John B. Eshordt were yesterday admitted to the Bar of this State as Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, Isabella Campbell, 24 years, native of Ireland, charged with stealing $150 in money from Jas. McEvoy, of Brooklyn, at a house of ill-fame, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

Elizabeth Joyce, 26 years, native of Ireland, was tried and convicted of petty larceny, in stealing various articles of clothing from Mary Jones, of No. 20 Vandewater-street. Sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

Geo. Hogg, Geo. H. Meade, and Hiram Howard, officers in the regiment known as the Morgan Rifles, pleaded guilty to an assault on John W. Latson, at that time acting Colonel of the Regiment, and were fined six cents each.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Zugalla vs. *Berck*; *Babcock* vs. *Burrett*; *Cross* vs. *Cross*.—Motions granted.

Astor vs. *Mott*.—Motion denied.

Reid et al. vs. *Francis et al.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Colvin, Jr. vs. *Goodwin*.—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Hoffman.

Ford vs. *Scheib*.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Daly.

Henschel vs. *Henschel*.—Divorce granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 7, 1861.

$5,000 U.S. 5s, '74, cou..	85	100 Erie R. Pref.....	57¾
5,000 Ill. Cou. B. '79	83	150 Hudson River R.	39⅜
3,040 do.....	83½	50 do.....b10	39⅜
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	42	150 do.....	39⅜
6,000 N. Car. State 6s.	60	100 do.....s60	39
10,000 Mo. State 6s.....	43	50 do.....b10	39⅜
30,000 do.....	43¼	50 do.....	39⅜
2,000 La. St. 6s.....	59½	100 Harlem R.....b7	12¾
1,000 Mich. S. & N. Ind. L.	89	200 Harlem R. Pref.	32¾
1,000 R. R. R. 1st m..	105½	100 Mich. Cen. R....b30	49⅜
1,000 Har. 1st. m. bs..	93½	200 do.....	49⅜
5,000 M. C. 8 bs., Old.	92	50 do.....	49⅜
1,000 M. S. 1st m. bs..	80¾	50 do.....s30	49½
7,000 M. S. 2d m., A'd.	60¼	100 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	19
9,000 M. S. S. F. bs.....	78	50 Mich. S. & N. I. G'd S.	39½
5,000 C. & T. S. F. bs..	76¼	500 do.....	39¾
2,000 C. & N. W. 2d m.	13⅜	60 Panama Railroad.	118
2,000 do.....	13	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	62⅛
200 Pac. M. S. Co.....	99⅜	25 Clev. & Tol. R.....	36⅜
10 do.....	99¾	700 do.....	36¾
80 do.....	99	300 do.....b30	39⅜
1200 N. Y. Cen. R.....	78⅜	400 do.....	38⅜
100 do.....s15	78⅜	550 Chi. & R. I. R.....	52¾
250 do.....	78¾	50 do.....s10	52⅜
7 do.....	78¾	350 C. B. & Q. R.....	65⅜
120 Erie Railway.....	32	150 do.....	65¾
50 do.....s30	32	50 do.....b30	65¾
250 do.....	32¼	11 M. & P. Du C. 2d P.	58
300 do.....s60	32		

SECOND BOARD

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	94	100 Erie Railway...b10	32¾
5,000 do.....	93⅞	100 Harlem Railroad...	12¾
1,000 Ill. Cou. B. '69....	80¾	50 Mich. Cen. R.....	50
7,000 Mo. State 6s.....	43¼	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S..	39
1,000 Cal. St. 7s.....	81½	100 Chic. & R. Isl. R...	52½
1,000 Hud. R. S. F. Bs.	97	300 do.....	52¾
30 N. Y. Central R....	78⅝	100 do.....s10	52¾
100 do.....b30	78⅞	50 Chi. B. & Q. R.....	65¾
50 do.....s15	78⅝		

THURSDAY, Nov. 7—P. M.

The Stock Market opened a fraction weaker at the early Board to-day on Pacific Mail and the New-York Railway shares—Central, Erie and Hudson, but the Western Stocks were fairly supported at about yesterday's last rates, with a speculative demand for Michigan Central, which carried this stock up to 50@50½ in the afternoon. Missouri State 6 ₱ cents. sold down to 43@43¼ ₱ cent. at the First Board, under the advices in the morning papers of the situation of our army in that State. Later in the day there was a renewed demand, at 43¼@43¾ ₱ cent., and the general market at the Second Board was inclined to recovery, if not to a positive advance in prices. The price of Erie Railway Common Shares, which adversely influenced the general Railroad list on Wednesday and Thursday, were steadier to-day, and after touching 32 ₱ cent., gradually recovered to 32½@⅝. The Preference shares continue firm, at 57½ ₱ cent. cash, and buyer's option. Chicago and Burlington is also firm and advancing; 65¼@⅝ ₱ cent. was paid today. In New-York Central the early cash sales were at 78⅝ ₱ cent., while at the Second Board 78¾ ₱ cent. was paid, buyer 30 days, and subsequently the same price for delivery to-morrow. In the National Stocks there was not much done, prices being steady. The aggregate printed sales of all stocks for the day are comparatively moderate, reflecting the prevailing disposition among the operators on both sides to await further and more definite information from one or all of the three points of interest to which public attention is now directed in regard to naval and army affairs—Missouri, Western Virginia and the coast of Carolina.

Late in the afternoon a fair amount of business was done in the Railways at steady prices on the New-York shares, and at an advance on Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Rock Island. The following were the closing quotations:

New-York Central..	78¾	Toledo.....	36⅝
Erie.....	32⅜	Illinois Central.....	62⅞
Rock Island.....	52⅞	United States 6s, '81..	94
Mich. Central.....	50⅞	Missouris.....	43⅞
Mich. Southern.....	19	Pacific Mail.....	98¾
Mich. Guaranteed...	39¼	Panama.....	118¾

The City Bank Shares are firmer than yesterday, with the exception of the Union, which is 2 ₱ cent. lower on the bid to-day. Park rose 2 ₱ cent., and Broadway and American Exchange each 1 ₱ cent.

New-York.....	98	American Exchange...	81¾
Manhattan.....	116¼	Chatham.....	90
Merchants'.....	90	Shoe and Leather.....	85
Union.....	80	Corn Exchange.....	85
City.....	105	Continental.....	74¾
Phœnix.....	90	St. Nicholas.....	66
Mechan

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE OCTOROON—TOODLES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE KING OF THE MOUNTAIN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS AND OTHER CURIOSITIES AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3 AND 7½ O'CLOCK P. M.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

HOPE CHAPEL—SWISS BELL RINGERS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Our news from Kentucky is highly important. A telegram from Cairo states that an expedition left there on Thursday evening with the intention, as was supposed, of attacking Columbus. Heavy and continuous cannonading was heard in that direction yesterday, and the expedition was believed to be having a warm time.

We have received no news whatever from the Great Expedition, but will no doubt hear from it to-day, or to-morrow at furthest. All fears in regard to the damage likely to be sustained by the late gale may now be dismissed. Capt. FAY, of the barque *Arctic*, at Boston on Wednesday, from Nassau, N. P., reports that he was off Cape Hatteras during the gale, and that it did not blow hard, as his vessel could easily have carried close-reefed topsails by the wind during its height. Going large, he carried all drawing sail and made a fine run. He does not suppose that it would have in any way injuriously affected the Naval Expedition. He did not see any vessels in the vicinity, and hence he infers that the Expedition was well South.

Advices from Missouri, received last night, seem to lessen the expectation that a battle will be fought immediately. A dispatch from St. Louis announces the reception of a letter from an officer of high standing, at Springfield, dated the 6th, which states that the army was quiet and in good spirits; that the enemy was not moving nearer, and that Gen. HUNTER had no expectation of a battle at present. A dispatch was also received from Gen. FREMONT, dated at Quincy, which stated that he would be in St. Louis to-day.

The contest in Western Virginia between the National forces under Gen. ROSECRANS, and the rebels under FLOYD, still remained undecided on Tuesday morning, the date of our latest advices. The manœuvre by which it was hoped to cut off FLOYD'S retreat had not yet been accomplished, although on Monday evening Gen. BENHAM'S Brigade was two miles below Gauley, and is believed to have crossed the river during the night. The rebel batteries, stationed on the west side of the river, commanded a portion of the road by which Gen. ROSECRANS' supply-trains passed, in consequence of which the trains were run only at night. The rebels were firing on Monday from three batteries—one of which, however, was silenced by our artillery. The only casualties on our side were two men and several horses wounded. Gen. ROSECRANS had received the valuable accession of a battery of ten Parrott 10-pounders. The rebel strength was unknown, and it was impossible to decide whether their operations indicated desperation or confidence. Some decisive movement, however, was to be made by our troops, as they had been ordered to prepare four days' rations, and to be ready to move at once.

Gen. KELLEY'S forces at Romney have been increased so that they now number nearly 4,000. They have twelve pieces of cannon, and are rapidly constructing fortifications.

Affairs along the National lines, on and beyond the Potomac, continue unchanged. The rebels make no demonstrations of consequence, not even against the foraging parties which penetrate within their precincts. Reports from the Upper Potomac represent the river as very much flooded by the recent rains, so that crossing from either side is out of the question at present. Information from the Virginia shore, however, induce the belief that the rebels are strongly reinforcing their posts and fortifications at and around Winchester, as well as along the river.

"Occasional," in a letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, expresses the opinion that a forward movement of the National forces at Washington may be anticipated about the 10th of November. The blunder at Ball's Bluff, the necessity of sending troops to lower Maryland, and Gen. MCCLELLAN'S unalterable purpose to fortify every position in in his rear before attempting an advance, have thus far stood in the way of any such demonstration. It is intimated, also, that the General favors an exchange of prisoners, and that a majority of the Cabinet take the same ground.

Advices received in Washington from Europe, both official and unofficial, are eminently satisfactory. In France, especially, since the return of Prince NAPOLEON, all chance of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy is considered at an end. He does not hesitate to declare openly his sympathy with the National Government, and his belief that the rebellion will be put down.

We have another report of the capture of the privateer *Sumter*, and this time from a rebel source—which is perhaps indicative of its correctness. The statement is found in a Southern paper received in Louisville, that she was captured to the leeward of Barbados. No particulars are given.

Notwithstanding the ample notice given of the movements of the rebel steamer *Theodora*, which recently escaped from Charleston with the rebel Commissioners on board, and of her intention to return either to Charleston or Savannah, with a cargo of contraband goods, she has succeeded in running the blockade at the latter port, apparently without the slightest difficulty. Ex-Minister MEADE, from Brazil, was on board the *Theodora*, and a Capt. S. J. SHORT, of the British Navy, who has, it is understood, tendered his services to the rebel Government. This intelligence comes to us through late Southern papers received in Louisville.

Two or three days ago a gentleman who has resided for many years in the South, arrived in Cincinnati by way of Savannah, Bowling Green and Louisville. During the three days which he staid in the first-named city, he says that the French Consul granted clearances to eight vessels, none of which met with opposition in leaving the harbor. According to his statement the rebel force at Bowling Green was receiving constant and large accessions, and BUCKNER was making every preparation for a speedy advance upon Louisville.

Capt. TAY, of the barque *Arctic*, from Nassau, N. P., which arrived at Boston on Wednesday, reports that the schooner *Prince Alfred*, which arrived at Nassau from New-York, stated that when off Charleston, she was chased and brought to by the privateer *Sallie*, of and from Charleston, who grossly abused the crew of the schooner, and took from her a coil of rope and a tow-line. They also stabbed one of the cattle on board. The following day the British schooner *Arctic*, from New-York, reported that the *Sallie* had captured the brig *Laura*, of Philadelphia, from Cuba.

Our correspondent at Camp Calvert, Ky., the headquarters of the National army in the Cumberland Mountains, gives some interesting information relative to the condition of affairs in that vicinity. Gen. SCHOLFE, a Hungarian officer of much ability, is commander there, but appears to be much trammeled in his operations by being subordinate to Gen. THOMAS, who stays at Crab Orchard or Camp Dick Robinson. His command consists of about five thousand troops, and he is anxious to advance upon the enemy, some six thousand strong, at Cumberland Fork, some forty miles distant. The enemy there are represented to be strongly intrenched, though unequipped, ununiformed, poorly armed and badly demoralized; and the National troops, in advancing upon them, could have the advantage of choosing a road by which their rear could be gained. There was a rumor that a force of three thousand rebels had been sent by BUCKNER to reinforce ZOLLICOFFER, and measures were being taken to intercept them.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* states that Mr. BRECKINRIDGE has received the reward for his services in the shape of a commission of Brigadier-General, and that he is now in the rebel army at Bowling Green.

GENERAL NEWS.

There was a very large meeting, of unusually high in elligence and respectability, at the Cooper Institute last evening. It was held on behalf of the impoverished Union natives of the North Carolina shore. Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT presided, and spoke at length. The other speakers were Mr. TAYLOR, Pastor of the church at Hatteras Inlet; Rev. Mr. CONWAY, Chaplain of HAWKINS' Zouaves; Gen. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island Brigade fame; Dr. ADAMS, Prof. HITCHCOCK and Dr. TYNG. We give a full report on another page.

All doubts regarding the loyalty of Parson BROWNLOW may be dismissed. A copy of the Knoxville (Tenn.) *Whig*, of Oct. 26, has reached Cincinnati, and in it is the sturdy Parson's farewell address to his readers; for the Confederate authorities, he says, have determined upon his indictment for treason, because he has refused to publish garbled accounts of skirmishes in Kentucky and other articles, the insertion of which in his sheet was insisted upon by the rebels. He declares that he exchanges "with proud satisfaction the editorial chair and the sweet endearments of home for a cell in the prison," and by way of farewell, discharges a volley of his best shots at his persecutors.

The Tenth Legion, Col. VAN WYCK, which numbers 1,847 men, exclusive of officers, arrived in this city yesterday morning, *en route* for the seat of war. On landing at Fourteenth-street the men marched to the Everett House, Union-square, in front of which they were presented with a complete set of colors. Attached to this regiment is a cavalry company, an artillery company, and a company of sharpshooters. After partaking of refreshments in the Park Barracks, the men left for Washington.

The Fifty-eighth Regiment, Col. KRYZANOWSKI, which numbers over 900 strong, left yesterday evening for the seat of war. All of the men were armed with the Enfield rifle. The regiment is composed of men of nearly every European nation except the British.

The whole amount expended by New-Jersey in equipping the thirteen regiments furnished for the war is $665,303 81. Of this there was expended in the first requisition—for four regiments of militia—three months' men—$167,817 21. On the second requisition—for regiments for the war, $179,015 40; and on the third requisition—also for three years' regiments—$318,417 20. Besides this the State has furnished extra clothing to her men, amounting altogether to $19,914 09—making the total $685,217 90.

No more regiments will be authorized in Indiana until those now organized are filled, six of which now have upwards of 800 men, and will be filled in ten days. Seven others have upward of 600, and the other seven have from 200 to 500 men each. No consolidations will be necessary, as enlistments are progressing rapidly.

Col. ROBERTS, a member of the first Convention held in Wheeling, and until lately a prisoner at Richmond, makes some interesting statements through the Wheeling *Intelligencer*. Neither the Confederate Government nor Eastern Virginia, he says, will attempt any opposition to the organization of the State of Kanawha, as they do not think that section worth contending for,—a conclusion which reminds one of the fable concerning the fox and the grapes. Col. ROBERTS states that at Manasses, recently, the soldiers procured beef entrails, which they blew up with elders and dried, and after filling these improvised canteens with whisky, carried them in their hats, and for several days had as much as they could drink. The consequence of this was a serious mutiny, which was suppressed with some difficulty.

Six contrabands captured on board the rebel steamer *Salvor*, have been shipped on board the United States vessel of war *Princeton*, at Philadelphia. They rate as first-class boys, and receive $10 per month wages.

Mr. L. J. M. P. BROADWATER, proprietor of a hotel in Snow Hill, Md., was arrested a few days since, in that town, by order of the military authorities. His offence consisted in having sent off a company of recruits to the rebel army in Virginia, some weeks ago.

The explosion at the Bridesburgh Arsenal in Philadelphia has been followed by a similar casualty in the Arsenal at Troy. It was caused by the accidental upsetting of a pan of heated grease in the room where cartridges were in the course of preparation. PATRICK KEYES, PATRICK LEONARD, FARDY COUGHLIN and MICHAEL HOARE were fatally injured. JOHN SULLIVAN and PETER BANTEY, the other two employes in the building where the explosion occurred, received some bruises and burns.

The Board of Supervisors held a regular meeting yesterday, and a veto was received from the Mayor on the contract entered into for iron work for the new Court-house. Mr. TWEED called for a statement of all the expenses, contracts, &c., connected with the erection of the new Court-house, as far as it had progressed. S. C. DUTCHER, Esq., resigned as Supervisor, and SHERIDAN SHOOK, Esq., was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Board of Councilmen failed to hold their regular meeting yesterday, for want of a quorum.

At General Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday, ABRAHAM VOORHIES and J. B. ERHARDT were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors at law.

In the absence of definite army or navy news, yesterday, there was only a moderate business done in stocks, prices closing steady: New-York Central, 78⅝; Missouris, 45⅜ ₩ cent. Exchange, 107¼@107½ on London.

Breadstuffs were in lively demand, yesterday, and prices of the principal kinds favored sellers. A more active business was reported in Provisions, at full rates. Cotton, Tallow, Hops, Linseed Oil, Hides and Tobacco were in request. Groceries attracted less attention. Metals and Naval Stores were quiet. Hay was freely purchased. Freights were brisker, but rates were lower.

The Naval Expedition.

We have no news whatever from the Naval Expedition in addition to what has already been published. It must be borne in mind that there are but two channels through which information concerning the fleet can come—one is by returning vessels which would make Fortress Monroe their first stopping place, and the other is through rebel sources by the overland route. By the latter route we as yet hear nothing. The steamboat of the regular line to Baltimore, leaving Fortress Monroe on Tuesday evening, reached Baltimore yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock, having been detained by the way. Our latest advices from the Fortress, therefore, are to Tuesday night, and at that time there had been no fresh intelligence from the fleet.

We have no news of the *landing* of the troops, or even the stopping of the vessels, at any point. We know positively, on the authority of the War Department, that on Tuesday advices were received there to the effect that the fleet passed Bull Bay on Saturday evening, and that within twenty-four hours it would have reached its destination. This, however, does not preclude the possibility that a portion of the forces may be landed at that point, though it renders it quite certain that another portion, if not the whole, would go further on. We think it altogether probable that the intention is to land at both, and to direct operations in two directions against Charleston, taking, perhaps, a somewhat circuitous route, in order to destroy the railroads, and thus prevent reinforcements from reaching the city. We have been informed, on what seems to be good authority, that on Saturday last one of the highest officers in the squadron at Fortress Monroe stated to his officers that this was the purpose of the fleet.

If this is really the object of the expedition, its importance can scarcely be exaggerated. Its success would send a thrill of delight throughout the country. It is not supposed that there is any large number of troops at Charleston. It is quite possible that Savannah, instead of Charleston, may be the point upon which operations will be directed,—in which case Port Royal and Brunswick will doubtless be the two places selected for landing.

Deficiencies of the Blockade.

The return to Savannah of the *Theodora*, the vessel which bore SLIDELL and MASON to Cuba, illustrates what is probably the cardinal defect of the blockade. The South, blessed in so many particulars beside the advantages of the peculiar institution, is gifted in this, that it possesses a three-fold, and indeed often a four fold coast. What with "sea-Islands" formed in the alluvium of the shore by arms of the sea, and the deltoid accretions at the mouths of her many rivers, there are countless passages which lie beyond the reach of our smallest war-vessels; and which are nevertheless easily penetrable by small commercial craft,—the schooners and shallops of coast-wise traffic. On the Atlantic side, a vessel of light draft can traverse nearly the entire coast from Norfolk to Cape Sable, without danger of molestation from the blockading fleet; and throughout that distance may select any outlet to the sea, which it finds to be momentarily released from the guardianship of a national ship-of-war.

It is observable that, with one or two exceptions, the vessels which have defied the blockade have been of the smallest description. The *Theodora*, a slight river craft of little more than 200 tons, hardly rivaling indeed the size of one of the multitudinous tugs plying about our harbor, could have found no difficulty in thridding these inner passages, and putting to sea at any of a dozen openings which, in the present condition of our navy, it would be impossible to guard with the same effectiveness as is now, we are assured, applied to the leading thoroughfares of commerce. The same facilities existed for her return. It fact, had it been possible for a fast vessel of the dimensions of the *Nashville*, which is rotting in Charleston harbor, to get to sea and cross to Europe, the rebel envoys would not have failed to avail themselves of so convincing a demonstration of the insufficiency of the blockade—a demonstration which would have sufficed of itself to accredit their important mission. The circumstance that they had to resort to the *Theodora*, and to hang about the Bahamas and Antilles for weeks, awaiting passage by a European mail packet, proves how difficult the task must be of evading the National cruisers.

The success of the *Bermuda* in running in with her cargo of arms proves nothing. It has always been practicable, even under the strictest blockade, and before steam was used on the ocean, for a ship now and then to evade the guard and make a desired port, when to go outward, where she would be exposed to a long chase over the high seas, would be out of the question. The *Bermuda* was a steamship, and inward bound. If she gets away, we shall have some reason to consider our coast guard imperfect; but even success in that achievement will not show the feasibility of shipping cotton to England. Cottn to supply the European famine, cannot cross the ocean in schooners or casual steamers? With the exception of an instance or two in the earlier period of the blockade, no regular cotton-ship has been able to ply its business since last April.

So far, indeed, as the cotton shipment is concerned, the blockade may be regarded as impenetrable; so perfectly impenetrable, indeed, that to obtain the supplies of the staple indispensable for the European factory, the National Government is obliged to do what the rebels and their English sympathizers of the shipping interest cannot—open the blockade at some point wide enough to let a current of cotton escape. The talk of British journals in regard to the futility of our coast-guard is thus founded upon obvious error. The meshes which are not small enough to restrain a coasting sloop, are large and strong enough to hold anything of a size that can possibly be tributary to European needs, and is therefore defiant of all those preparations the Liverpool traders are ready to make when Earl RUSSELL will permit them,

The Recent Trial of Privateers—Defects to be Remedied.

The determination of the rebels to resort to privateering excited perhaps as much indignation in this community as any step which they have taken. We were not surprised that they did so, for though civilization in its progress towards the improvement of the race, by striking off one after another those practices which prevailed in earlier and ruder times, had set its influence strongly against privateering, yet those who had gone into such an uncalled for rebellion to sustain the "twin relic of barbarism," Slavery, were naturally attracted towards barbarous practices, and having stolen all that they could reach on land, naturally took to robbery at sea. But though this was natural on their part, it none the less excited indignation on ours, and the steps which the Government took to meet the emergency, and the proclamation of its intention to treat it as it deserved, met with the warm approval of all who were engaged in commerce.

The career of the first two or three vessels which had entered upon this predatory undertaking was short. The *Savannah* was captured, the *Jeff. Davis* was wrecked, and the *Petrel* was sunk; while of the vessels taken by the *Sumter* not one reached a port where she could be of use to the pirates, but all were retaken from the prize crews or restored by foreign authorities. The crews of the *Savannah*, of the *Petrel*, the prize crews of the *Cuba*, the *Enchantress*, and other vessels, being brought to our ports were at once clapped into jail to answer for their offences against the laws of the United States which they had violated, and the whole sentiment of the mercantile community was earnest in demanding their punishment under those laws. This news was at once circulated throughout the rebellious States, and forthwith privateering was at a discount. Small vessels ran the blockade in and out of various ports, but no privateers came out. Naturally enough it was hard to fill up the crews of such vessels, when each of them saw in the distance not only the peril of capture and imprisonment, but of a gallows, as the result of that capture. And so except the *Sumter*, which had got out and could not get back, but was so occupied with dodging our cruisers as not to have much time for her business, not a pirate vessel roamed the sea, and our vessels sailed undisturbed for months.

But some of these captured pirates are brought to their trial in this City. Eminent lawyers are found, some "volunteering" for the purpose, it is said, to defend them with all the skill which New-York lawyers can bring to a defence, and they are allowed day after day to harangue the jury instead of the Court upon the law, saying many things in favor of the rebels which, we think, they would hardly say except as advocates. The jury are allowed to separate every night; the Judge charges them plainly upon the law, although without even such an intimation of the importance of their agreeing upon a verdict as Judges not unfrequently give where only rights of property between man and man are involved, yet leaving it clearly understood that if they found that these prisoners took the vessel from her master and crew by violence, and with the intent to despoil them of it, they must find the prisoners guilty. The jury go out, and after some hours' absence, come back, saying that they can't agree because some of the jury think that certain things, if so, would make a difference; they are told by the Court, substantially, that they would make no difference, and after hours more they stand still as they did before, and are then discharged without agreeing upon a verdict at all.

What must be the effect of such a result upon the privateering interest? Will those engaged in it not take heart again, in the hope that though they are captured and indicted and tried, they will find counsel to volunteer in their defence, and jurors, who, either from previous sympathies with secession, or sympathies instilled into them during the progress of the trial, will "hold out" and save their necks from the halter? Will it be at all surprising if we should soon hear, as the result of the trial of the Savannah privateers, of renewed depredations upon our commerce, renewed peril upon the seas?

What is the remedy for such a state of things? How shall we secure juries to try such cases, who will understand their oaths to try the case upon the evidence, and their duty to take the law from the Court, and to find verdicts in accordance with that law? The Courts themselves can do much by making trials more strict. We shall be much surprised if, when these men are next to be tried, they are allowed to separate during the trial. We see that in the case of GORDON, now on trial for being engaged in the Slave-trade, in the same Court and before the same Judges, the jury have not been allowed to separate, and we accept this as a sign of a determination to exclude improper influences during the trial of such cases. As to the other danger, that of men getting on the jury who are disloyal at heart, and are determined not to find verdicts against privateers, whatever may be the evidence, public sentiment can do much, but even that may fail. Why should not some means be taken to assure ourselves that our juries are composed of loyal men? The officers, clerks and employes in the various Departments are required, by act of Congress, to take an oath of fidelity to the Government, of "true allegiance and loyalty to the same." Why should not our jurymen be required to take a similar oath? Privateers would, no doubt, object to such a requirement being made of the jury. They would prefer to be tried by juries who did not bear true faith, allegiance and loyalty to the Government. But no loyal man could object to it. We would not allow a receiver of stolen goods to sit as a juryman upon the trial of a thief. Why should we allow a sympathizer with secession to sit upon the trial of a privateer?

We have not heard the last of privateers. We hope we shall hear of the capture of every one that fits out. But we are sure that the certain condemnation of every one that is caught to a felon's death, would do more to put a stop to the practice than our blockading fleet will, and the ways and means of securing that condemnation are worthy of some thought and attention.

Growing Insolence of Spain.

The petty achievements of Spain in the Morocco war have rekindled her ambition. She was once a great European Power, and would fain figure as one again. So the mediation of the French Emperor was solicited, and the coveted honor would have been obtained for her, had it not been for the opposition of England. To recompense herself, however, for this disappointment, Spain presently determined to take advantage of the divided state of San Domingo, and to seize once more on that Republic. Having carried out thiss scheme, and overturned liberty in Eastern Hispaniola, she next directs her attention to the anarchical condition of Mexico, and to the sufferings of her subjects resident therein. Her Government, which had witnessed so much confusion and sanguinary strife on Spanish soil, affected to be horrified at the disorders and licentiousness prevalent in Mexico! Her Government, which had plundered the Catholic Church at home, affected indignation because of the wrongs sustained by that Church in her ancient colony! Her Government, which never paid its own debts, could not endure the idea of Spaniards being thus defrauded by Mexicans! Therefore, it was decided that Spain should forthwith send a naval and military expedition to the country of MONTEZUMA, for the ostensible purpose of redressing all these evils and grievances, but in reality to effect, if possible, the reoccupation and reconquest of this lost dependency.

While preparing, however, for the contemplated enterprise, Spain takes it into her head to dispatch a frigate to Liberia, to punish the new-born Negro Republic for some imaginary or insignificant infringement on her dignity. The frigate, according to the Monrovian correspondent of the London *Times*,—who is our authority for what follows—appeared in the harbor of the Liberian capital on the 11th of September, and was presently boarded by a Government officer, who informed the Spanish captain where the best anchorage was, and bore a message from him to the President. But though the Spaniard spoke peace, his intentions were treacherous. Immediately after the departure of the officer he steamed out of the harbor, cleared his ship for action, and then returning, opened fire on the solitary sloop composing the Liberian navy. The commander of the sloop was totally unprepared for this unprovoked and most perfidious act. His little vessel was lying alongside a merchantman, his guns were unshotted, and he could not have at once employed them against the frigate, even had they been charged, because of the position of the trading vessel. The first fire of his antagonist did not, however, do him much damage, and as soon as he got clear of the merchantman he repaid the Spaniard with interest, hitting the frigate in the hull repeatedly, and driving the men from her helm. A fort, too, which protects Monrovia, aided the gallant sloop, and in a short time the audacious aggressor, with his ship in a very sickly condition, was glad to give over the contest, and to get out of the harbor as quickly as he could, altogether forgetful, in his anxiety to do so, of Spain's dignity and Liberia's offences!

This repulse must have inflicted a deep wound on the pride of a nation which, a little while ago, performed such deeds of valor in Morocco, and aspired to a place among the ruling Powers of Europe. It is rumored that Spain means to be beforehand, if possible, in the Mexican expedition. Would it not be well, however, if she took warning from that Monrovian affair and waited for her allies, lest some descendant of the comrades of CORTEZ should make ready such a reception for her armada in Mexican waters as might not prove agreeable?

THE CASE OF COL. KERRIGAN.—Our Washington dispatch yesterday contained the following:

"The Government has obtained trustworthy evidence abundantly sufficient to cashier Col. KERRIGAN, and moral evidence sufficient to convict him of treason."

KERRIGAN is alleged to have been in the habit of passing from our lines within those of the enemy,—of dining with rebel officers, and of holding social and friendly intercourse with them. His own confessions constitute part of the evidence by which these things are proved. Whether the Government will regard them as "trustworthy," or as only warranting a "moral" conviction of his guilt, we do not know. It seems probable, however, that he will be cashiered,—and nothing more.

KERRIGAN, it will be remembered, at the outbreak of the rebellion, was actively engaged in an attempt to raise recruits in this City to fight on the side of the South. He was an avowed Secessionist, and perfectly open in his declarations of sympathy with the South. When he raised a regiment for the Government, not one man in ten had the slightest faith in his loyalty, and very many predicted that in the very first engagement he would march his men over to the rebels. He has had no opportunity as yet to carry such a purpose into effect, though he seems to have been preparing the way for it by personal intercourse with the rebel officers. If there can be a higher crime than that which he is alleged to have committed, we do not know what it is:—and if he is guilty of it, neither justice nor the country will be satisfied with the sham punishment of dismissal from the service.

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—The *Independent* of this week has the following paragraph:

"Just as we are going to press, we receive a most important piece of information from a reliable source. It is nothing less than *the expressed conviction of Mr. Seward that the Government cannot succeed in this war*; that the Confederacy will probably be recognized by the European Powers; and that peace will be the result in sixty days. In view of this, Mr. THURLOW WEED has been sent to England, and *if he shall find the British Ministry determined to recognize the Confederacy*, the Administration here will prepare at once for peace."

The fact that Mr. SEWARD has selected the *Independent* as the special organ of the State Department, for the publication of the laws of the United States, may give this paragraph more apparent importance than it deserves. We do not believe there is a particle of truth in it, or the slightest foundation for it. Mr. SEWARD expresses uniformly in conversation, and in all his communications with the public, precisely the opposite conviction from that which he is here said to entertain. He believes that the Government *can* succeed in the present war, and that its prospects of speedy and decided success were never brighter than at this moment. He has no fear, moreover, that the Confederacy will be recognized by any leading foreign Power, nor would such a recognition change in the least the determination of the Government to crush the rebellion. The *Independent* has been very grossly misled into making a very serious imputation upon the Secretary of State. We venture to predict that when his correspondence with our Minister in England shall come to be published, it will indicate anything but a purpose of being governed by the action of Great Britain in the course to be pursued by our Government. If England were to recognize the Southern Confederacy to-morrow, the war would be not an hour nearer its end than it is now.

LOYAL TO THE LAST.—Parson BROWNLOW has been compelled to suspend the publication of the Knoxville *Whig*, and to yield an unwilling obedience to the Confederate laws. But he does it defiantly, and under compulsion. His address to his subscribers, which we publish in another column, proclaims afresh, and with emphasis, his loyalty to the Union, and his denunciation of the men who are seeking its overthrow. No man in the country has shown more true courage in his adhesion to the Constitution during this rebellion, than Parson BROWNLOW.

A MISTAKE.—Gen. CAMERON, in his speech at the Astor House the other night, said that New-York had contributed 35,000 men to the war. The number already in the field is 85,000. He also stated that Pennsylvania had contributed 1,500 more than New-York. This may be true, if those only are counted who are already in the field:—but if those who are ready to go are included, New-York is very largely ahead.

Obituary.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. HARRY NEIL, the dramatic critic of the New-York *Tribune*. The sad event occurred yesterday afternoon, after a short sickness. Some few days since Mr. NEIL was seized with what seemed to be an attack of fever and ague, and was compelled to take to his bed. The disease subsequently assumed a typhoidical character and resulted fatally.

Mr. NEIL, before coming to this City, about eighteen months ago, was connected with the Philadelphia Press, and although young—being snatched from us at the early age of twenty-three—had made his mark in both cities as a man of clear judgment and a writer of rare geniality. He possessed powers of description and a happy facility of language which placed him justly at the head of our young men of the Press, and seemed to indicate that his was a career that would not be in vain. Personally, Mr. NEIL was one of the most charming creatures that could be encountered. With the breeding of a gentleman he combined the gentleness of a woman. Gifted with every bright faculty of mind and every noble impulse of heart, he was an inspiration to those who were privileged to claim him as a friend. That so much youth, genius and kindliness should perish is sad indeed.

Mr. SETH P. STAPLES, a lawyer of marked ability and wide reputation, died in this City on Nov. 6. Mr. STAPLES, who was a direct descendant of MILES STANDISH, was born in Waterbury, Conn., on Sept. 1, 1776. Until he was 16 years of age he remained at home, pursuing his studies at the district school, and in the Spring of 1793, was placed under the tuition of Rev. ELISHA ATKINS, of Kellingly, who prepared him for college, so that he was admitted to the Freshman class of Yale in 1794. Graduating with distinction he at once commenced the study of the law with Judge DAGGETT, in New-Haven, and was admitted to the bar in 1799. The library which he imported for his own use was so extensive and valuable that Mr. STAPLES soon found himself surrounded by a number of young gentlemen, who esteemed it a great privilege to be permitted to pursue their studies in an office where they could command such facilities for reading, and thus the Law School connected with Yale College was founded. In 1824 he resigned his office and school to Judge HITCHCOCK, who had become his partner, and removed to this City, where he gradually gained a wide practice, particularly in patent cases. He was remarkable for his punctuality, never having been absent from a term of court which he had engaged to attend, or failing to be present at the trial of a case in which he had been employed as counsel.

Mr. STAPLES represented the town of New-Haven in the State Legislature for seven or eight successive terms, most of them during the war of 1812, and while in that body voted to approve the report of the famous Hartford Convention. He withdrew from political life in 1816, and until 1856 devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession. Since he came to this City he has been an active member of the Presbyterian Church, of which Rev. Dr. POTTS is pastor.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. J. S. CLARKE will take his benefit at this establishment to-night, the last for many months to come. An artist, who has so firmly established himself in the public regard, scarcely needs a word of recommendation from the Press. It is pleasant, however, to say that Mr. CLARKE'S engagement so far has been a perfect success, and to express the hope that to-night, when he appeals directly to his friends and admirers, there will be something more than an ordinary recognition. The "Octoroon" will be played, and the "Toodles." A better bill cannot be found in the City of New-York.

Fire in Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Nov. 7.

We have accounts of a devastating prairie fire in the western part of the State, sweeping over the greater part of Davis and Dickinson counties, involving the destruction of fences, grain, hay, utensils, stock, &c. The fire was kept away from Junction City only by the greatest exertions of the citizens. Rumors of loss of life were current.

The Kansas Election.

LEAVENWORTH, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The election yesterday for County and a portion of the State officers passed off quietly in this County. The officers are about equally divided between Republicans and Democrats. There was but one State ticket in the field.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Thursday, Nov. 7.

Arrived, steamer *Uncle Sam*, from Panama.

Trade is dull. Butter, *via* the Isthmus, is selling at 27½c. Lard, 13½c. Candles heavy.

Death of Job Collamer.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 7.

JOB COLLAMER, Assistant Superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad, died at 5 o'clock this morning.

New-Jersey.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Some time yesterday afternoon, during the absence of the family, the house No. 196 Little Montgomery-street, Jersey City, occupied by HENRY FISH, was broken open by thieves and completely ransacked from the basement to the upper floor, and a quantity of jewelry, silver ware and other articles were taken. The entrance was effected by forcing open the basement door with a "jimmy." L. B. LYONS' liquor-store, corner of York and Hudson streets, was entered on Wednesday night and robbed of a few dollars in change.

SUICIDE.—A German named CHRISTIAN KLEIN, residing at English neighborhood, committed suicide on Tuesday by blowing out his brains with a pistol. Family difficulties were supposed to have been the cause.

DEATH IN PRISON.—A man named BERNARD MCELROY, who had been sent to the County Jail and Workhouse for drunkenness, died in his cell of delirium tremens on Wednesday.

SYMPATHY WITH NORTH CAROLINA.

GREAT MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

Speeches by Hon. George Bancroft, Rev. M. W. Taylor, Rev. T. W. Conway, W. C. Bryant, Gen. Burnside, Rev. Drs. Bledsoe, Adams and Tyng, and Dr. Lieber.

Cooper Institute was filled to overflowing last evening with a very intelligent audience, being called together to express their sympathy for their suffering fellow-countrymen of North Carolina, and to hear statements as to their present condition by Rev. T. W. Conway and Rev. M. N. Taylor. The meeting was called to order by Pelatiah Perit, Esq., who nominated as Chairman Hon. George Bancroft. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Bancroft said:

SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE BANCROFT.

Fellow Citizens: We are assembled to-night on a mission of charity and of patriotism. North Carolina calls to us to-night from the sea-side; we soon shall hear from her sons on the mountains. [Applause.] In a few of the last years I have repeatedly crossed the Alleghanies in the Carolinas and in Georgia in more places than almost any other person has done. I have shared the hospitality in those regions, and I have never once, anywhere in the range of the Alleghanies of Eastern Tennessee, found one single man whose heart faltered in his attachment to the Union. [Applause.] The City of New-York—the merchants of New-York—are always true to their duty. To-night they listen to the call from the suffering; they are prepared to do everything that becomes them. If the merchants of New-York are allowed to carry out their views this City will be the central point of confidence in all matters of business of all parts of this country and of the world. [Applause.] If the merchants of New-York can have their way, whoever of our brethren at the South seeks a place of safety for his fortunes will find it here, safe from any threat of confiscation, or anything else that can disturb his confidence. [Applause.] If any who are merchants at the South desire to take part with us in the business here, if the merchants of New-York can have their way, they shall have every permission to take part in all the advantages of our commercial port, and their vessels and all that pertain to them, shall be as sacred as the possessions of ourselves. [Applause.] Our mission to-night is one of charity, but before we proceed to it let us complete the organization of the meeting. And the first duty is to appoint the Secretary. If it be the pleasure of the meeting that Mr. C. A. Davison act as one of the Secretaries, please to say aye.

Mr. Davison was elected as one of the Secretaries, and proceeded to read the following list of officers, which was unanimously adopted:

Vice-Presidents—Pelatiah Perit, Luther Bradish, Stewart Brown, Morris Ketchum, Chas. H. Marshall, Moses Taylor, Wm. M. Evarts, A. A. Low, W. H. Aspinwall, Jas. T. Brady. Benjamin H. Field, Daniel Lord, Wm. B. Astor, A. R. Wetmore, Wm. E. Dodge, Robert B. Minturn, James Harper, R. A. Witthaus, J. R. Whiting, Valentine Mott, Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Rev. Thos. DeWitt, D.D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, D.D., Francis Lieber, Chas. King, Wolcott Gibbs, Gulian C. Verplanck, Alex. T. Stewart, David Hoadley, Royal Phelps, Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., Wm. Curtis Noyes, Peter Cooper, A. V. Stout, John J. Phelps, Jonathan Sturges, M. J. Vermilye, J. A. Stevens, J. W. Beekman, Ralph Mead, H. Chauncy, Augustus C. Richards, Gustav Schwab, Robert L. Stuart, W. V. Brady.

Secretaries—J. Boorman Johnston, C. A. Davison, H. G. De Forest, Maturin L. Delafield, Irving Grinnell, George W. Lane, D. Willis James, S. Bailey Myers.

The Chairman resumed: I will detain you, fellow-citizens, by no superfluous remarks of my own; but propose to proceed directly to business. The object of this meeting is to furnish food and clothing to those who are in a state of destitution, in consequence of their loyalty to the Union. Their claims come to us seconded by the special recommendation of Gen. Wool, seconded also by the recommendation of the Secretary of War and of the President of the United States. Besides this, we have earnest entreaties from one of our own citizens and friends, Col. Betts, of this City. I am also allowed to say that during the operations of the coast survey, the citizens for whom we plead to-night showed every disposition to forward the purposes of that survey, and commended themselves to the highly distinguished scientific characters who carried forward that survey, as men of virtue, as men of integrity, as men of honest culture, as men of perfect and unflinching loyalty. And now I shall introduce to you as a witness one of their own number, a gentleman who is very well known in this City by the Methodist denomination, to which he belongs, a gentleman who stands high in that important fraternity, a gentleman whose statements are in every respect worthy of being received by you with implicit confidence. I have the pleasure of introducing to you Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the island of Hatteras.

SPEECH OF REV. M. W. TAYLOR.

Rev. M. W. Taylor was received with loud applause, and said: I appear before you to-night, gentlemen, in behalf of the loyal people of North Carolina, and especially of those persons inhabiting what we call the banks upon the eastern coast of that State. The question very often arises here in the City of New-York, is North Carolina really a secession State? From the knowledge I have of the people of that region since December last, up to the capture of Forts Hatteras and Clark, I unhesitatingly answer that, in my opinion, North Carolina is not a secession State, and has not seceded from the Union. (Applause.) She is now out of the Union, it is true, but not by the voice of her people. They had two elections in reference to that matter, and at both a large majority went up in behalf of the State remaining firm to the Union. But a few designing politicians have taken the question in their own hands, and said, "Inasmuch as Virginia has led, we will manage the thing to suit ourselves," and thus they kicked out the State. A day or two after the troops arrived at Fort Hatteras, we find that all the inhabitants living on that narrow strip of land, stretching along the seacoast from Hatteras Inlet up to what is called Oregon Inlet, a distance of forty-five miles, and varying from half a mile to four miles in width—the whole population of four thousand persons—flocked down to Col. Hawkins, and gladly took the oath of allegiance. [Applause.] It is owing to that oath which we have all taken there, to support the Constitution of our country, and the flag that has never disgraced us—it is owing to that we have been brought into the present crisis, in which we stand. I will simply remark that the people upon those banks are a clever, kind, simple-hearted, benevolent people. Many a New-York sailor doubtless could testify it to you.

[At this moment Gen. Burnside appeared upon the platform, and was greeted with enthusiastic cheering.]

Rev. Mr. Taylor continued: These people live by fishing, and selling the fish, which are abundant there, upon the mainland. They also gather what is called yapon, an evergreen of spontaneous growth, upon the banks, which they cut into thin strips, and sell it two bushels of yapon for a bushel of corn, and any man can gather twenty bushels of it in a day. Another means of life there is gathering oysters and taking them over to the main to sell. But inasmuch as these people have taken the oath of allegiance, they have been cut off from all these resources. They tried it a few times, and brought back fine news with regard to the Union feeling of the border counties. There were several Union meetings on the main, but they broke up in a fight; and these people soon found themselves cut off from all the resources of trade. The majority of the people there have no bread. They can get fish in abundance, but they have no salt to salt their fish. They were several weeks ago dividing their breadstuffs with one another; and to encourage them, I told them I intended to go to New-York and get some flour and breadstuffs upon credit, for they do not desire that these things should be given to them—they are not beggars at all. They would not have been thrown in this condition had not the National troops landed there and captured them, and glad were they in their hearts at the very time they were captured. But my time has run out.

The Chairman—Go on; we will cut the New-Yorkers short, and you may speak as long as you will. [Applause.]

Rev. Mr. Taylor continued: At first those who went over to the main after we had taken the oath of allegiance brought favorable reports; but just as soon as Jeff. Davis got hold of the fact that the key to North Carolina had been captured by the National troops, he sent men down into Hyde County all along the western shore, and then when our men went there after bread they were torn from their families, their crafts were taken away, and they were some of them sent even to Newbern, where they remain to this day suffering the consequences of their loyalty. With reference to myself, I will say that I had been sent down there by the North Carolina conference as a minister. The Missionary Board appropriated $250, expecting the people to be able to raise $300. But the people could only raise me $60 or $70, and I had $10 besides, so that I had $75 which I sent over to the main to procure breadstuffs for the troops, for I loved every soldier there, but to my astonishment the Secessionists got hold of my $75 and pocketed that. I shall stand there, upon my return home, without bed or bedding, without a roof to shelter my head, or the head of my wife and only child. But I believe that the liberal-hearted Union-loving people of the North will never suffer those who are loyal to the Union to come to degradation and want.

The Chairman—Our friend has spoken fit words at the right moment. I now call upon the Chaplain of the two regiments at Hatteras to give his testimony.

SPEECH OF REV. T. W. CONWAY.

My dear friends of New-York: When I enlisted in this war I little expected to come back to New-York on a mission of this kind. I did not foresee the train of horrors, woes and miseries that have followed the steps of this rebellion to this present moment. Instead of remaining, as I expected, with my regiment, it becomes necessary for me to come back and ask my friends and fellow-citizens to share their loaf with those who have been persecuted and crushed by this unholy, diabolical rebellion. [Applause.] But I know the people of New-York, I know that they are ever ready to open their hearts and their purses for those who are suffering and in distress. [Applause.] I corroborate the statements of my brother who preceded me; every word that he uttered is true. But I will add a few words, telling you what I have seen myself. Soon after I arrived at Hatteras I was invited by Rev. Mr. Taylor and by the people to come among them and preach. Accordingly, on the first Sabbath I entered the pulpit of the nearest church to the point occupied by the regiment of which I was chaplain, and upon looking at my congregation, what did I see? Half the congregation was made up of National soldiers and the other half of natives of North Carolina. I asked myself, is this what the leading rebels of the South have told the simple-hearted people would be the case? The leaders of the rebellion had told the populace that when the National soldiers came, they would take away their property and devastate their homes. But what now was the fact? I would to God that the people of the South could all know it. There were met together in one place soldiers of the North and peaceful citizens of the South, and instead of being ready to destroy their homes those soldiers were ready to lay down their lives, if necessary, in defence of those homes. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, a part of my object will be accomplished to-night if I can convince you, and still more if I can convince the simple-hearted people of the South that all the rebels have told them in this respect is a deliberate lie. [Applause.] I was invited to preach in other places; I went up twelve miles, and visited three different congregations. My experience was the same. They were all glad to see me, and to extend to me their hospitality. A great many people here appear to be incredulous in regard to the loyalty of these people. There was one thing that convinced the members of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment that these people were loyal and true to the Union. When the regiment was retreating, the people of Chicamacomico left their homes, without shoes and hats, and almost in rags, mothers carrying their infants in their arms, old men on their crutches, the strong men carrying the sick and the lame on their backs—the whole population put themselves in mass in front of the retreating regiment, and marched through the burning sand until many of them fell from exhaustion by the road-side, and were left to fall into the hands of the rebels. The rebels finding that the entire community had retreated, took it as a living evidence that they were friends of the Union and enemies to the rebellion. So they went into their houses, stripped them of everything valuable that they could take away, and destroyed what they could of the rest. There were at least 500 of these fugitives. They went down to the next neighborhood, who were just as poor as themselves. Some of them returned again to their devastated homes: others remained with their neighbors. It is on behalf of these suffering, starving people that the appeal is made to you to-night. I am sure that it will be responded to. [Applause.]

The President then said: "I shall not tell you to-night who I think is the first of American Poets, [applause,] and for two excellent good reasons; first, you all know it as well as I do, and next, I present him to you. [Laughter and applause.] Mr. Bryant will offer fitting resolutions on the present occasion."

Mr. Bryant came forward and was greeted with loud cheers.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, ESQ.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I hold in my hand a series of resolutions, prepared to be presented to you, and, if you approve of them, accepted. I will ask the Secretary to read them to the audience.

The Secretary read the following:

Whereas, We have listened with great interest to the statements made by Rev. M. N. Taylor and Chaplain T. M. Conway, sent to our City by Maj.-Gen. Wool, and by the loyal citizens of the coast of North Carolina, to inform us as to the trials and sufferings of the inhabitants of that State who have remained true to the Union, and who, through their devotion to our Government, have been reduced to great want and distress—[Applause]—therefore,

Resolved, That we sympathize most warmly and sincerely with all our loyal fellow-citizens through the Southern States, who, overawed and crushed by armed rebels and traitors, are true to the old flag, and anxious to proclaim their allegiance to it. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we especially offer our kind sympathy and fraternal affection to those loyal inhabitants of North Carolina, who, deprived of their usual means of support by rebel forces, are reduced to great distress and suffering; that we hereby pledge ourselves to send them at once such necessary assistance in food and clothing as they may need. [Applause.]

Resolved, That, to carry out this object, we hereby appoint a "Committee of Relief," who shall collect from the City, and elsewhere, such funds as may be necessary for the purchase of food and supplies, and to forward and distribute the same in the most judicious manner. [Applause.]

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I am here to-night to say a few words in support of the resolutions which have just been read, and in doing this I take occasion to congratulate all who hear me that we are assembled for a work of mercy. A great calamity is war—a most fearful calamity is a civil war, such as is now raging within our borders; but He by whose good providence the rebellion is permitted has made even the miseries it inflicts the occasion of a thousand kindly charities. [Applause.] In the history of the world, times of famine and pestilence have been illustrated by shining examples of that devotion to the welfare of others which shrinks from no labors, no sacrifices, no dangers. So is it likewise with the calamity, the dread visitation of war. I maintain that if we rightly improve this visitation—if we rightly make use of the opportunities it presents us for doing good, severe as the visitation is, cruel as are many of the necessities which it forces upon us, we shall come out of it a nobler branch of the human family than before, educated to a more hardy and exalted standard of virtue; more worthy of the smile of Heaven; more worthy of the fortunate lot assigned to us in this Western hemisphere; more worthy of the glorious institutions under which we have lived. [Applause.] I rejoice in the interest taken in the loyal men of North Carolina, and I shall rejoice still more if, by taking part in every work of generous, self-denying, self-renouncing sympathy, by which the miseries of war are alleviated, we shall render ourselves in some degree deserving of a long and a happy peace, such as we all hope will follow and close this bloody strife. You have heard—we have all heard—the character of those who now appeal to us for succor. They are represented by those who know them well as a most upright, laborious, conscientious race of men. Their occupation is on the great deep, but they have not copied its turbulence in their lives. They have seen in its storms and its tumults the power by which these are overruled, and have been taught to obey the laws He has framed for the order and government of mankind. They are our brethren in the great cause of the Union, devoted to it heart and soul, and they have braved the fury of the rebel Government of their State by openly proclaiming their unshaken love for it. [Applause.] Mr. President, you know, and you all know, my friends, that it requires infinitely more courage to be a friend of the Union in North Carolina than here. Here one may be a friend of the Union and yet be a coward and a sneak. There he must be a martyr and a hero, and as a martyr and a hero he should be honored. [Applause.] These loyal men of the sand beaches of North Carolina cannot take a step in the mainland without incurring danger of the jail and the gibbet. They have risked everything; they have risked starvation; they have risked exile from their homes; they have risked the loss of liberty, the loss of life, by the noble stand they have taken. Shall we abandon these worthy men and their helpless families? Shall we, twenty millions of us, with our fertile fields, with our busy workshops, with our well-stored warehouses, with our teeming mines, with our vast commerce visiting every sea—shall we leave these three thousand people to the fate which the rebels design for them? [A Voice—"No," and applause.] If we do, my friends—if we are guilty of conduct so selfishly and basely inhuman, we shall deserve a worse fate than that to which we would abandon them. We shall deserve to be driven from the country we possess, or to see it parceled into plantations by the insurgent hordes of the South, and be made to till our own fields under the whip of our Southern task-masters along with their negroes. [Applause.] Of all the proceedings that bring shame upon a nation, the most shameful is the desertion of a weak, dependent, defenceless ally. Mr. President, in old times what were called the rights of the suppliant, the claims of those who were feeble and oppressed, suing for aid to the powerful and mighty, were profoundly reverenced before even the laws of nations in other respects had a beginning. If Rome pursued her career of conquest without much regard to right and justice, there was at least one magnificent feature in her policy. In all the pursuits between princes and nations she ever took the side of the weaker party, and crushed the prouder and stronger with all the weight of his power, till her own empire filled the earth. Mr. President, let us deal with these friends of ours, these loyal men of North Carolina, in such a manner that when their messengers who have addressed us to-night go back to them, they may say: "We have found the men of the North truly our brethren. [Applause.] In that region we have found warm hearts and liberal hands, and the men of the North know how to stand by their friends." [Applause.]

The President said Syracuse would furnish all the salt they needed for these fishermen of North Carolina, [applause,] and named as the agent to whom contributions should be given, Mr. J. M. Morrison, President of the Manhattan Bank, and William E. Dodge, Jr., No. 21 Cliff-street, to whom supplies should be sent.

The Secretary then read the following list of names of the Committee appointed to make the appeal:

W. M. Vermilye, Chas. H. Marshall, W. J. Hoppin Robert Lennox Kennedy, John J. Astor, R. B. Minturn, Jr., Chas. H. Trask, C. A. Davison, William Oothout, Theodore Roosevelt, Cornelius K. Sutton, Geo. B. Satterlee, William E. Dodge, Jr., Howard Potter, Charles Dennis, Edward C. Bogert, Franklin M. Ketchum, Samuel Colgate.

REMARKS OF THE PRESIDENT.

It is my duty now to state to you that we hoped to have present to-night Gen. Anderson, but his physician forbade him to come out. Gen. Anderson, whose name cannot be repeated — [long continued applause] — without a hearty response to a long continued exercise of patriotism and courage, under circumstances more peculiar and trying than, as far as I know, ever occurred in history, and, as far as I remember, ever occurred in poetry but once, and that in Dante. [Laughter and applause.] Gen. Anderson, by his own patriotism, took possession of Fort Sumter; [applause;] and had he been properly supplied, would have maintained it to this hour. [Applause.] But he had orders to suffer one battery after another to be raised against him, and orders not to fire upon them and prevent their being raised. He had orders to stand still, and with his own keen and sagacious eye, and his skill in science as a soldier, he could compute, with mathematical precision, the day when he would be so surrounded and closed up, that to hold out Fort Sumter longer would be in vain. Another officer of the army was to have been with us to-night, but he, I am sorry to say, is in such a state of feebleness and ill health that it would be impossible for him to bear the excitement of meeting you on this occasion. But though he is absent, we will bear tribute to the patriotism of the Lieutenant-General. [At this point the audience arose, and, with waving hats, gave three rousing cheers for Gen. Scott. The applause was deafening and long continued]—the Lieutenant-General, whose patriotism was a coat of mail in which there was no crevice through which one weapon of the adversary, one weapon of secession could penetrate. [Applause.] Would that he was so near that he might have heard your shouts and your sympathies on his bed of illness; that sympathy would have been to him a balm—your sympathy would be the best medicine to assist in restoring him to health. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, why on this great and trying occasion have we our army in the field? Why do we send out our kindred, our brothers, our friends to stand, as it were, face to face with eternity, and so, as it were, on the threshhold of entering into the presence of God, to take up arms for the country? Why is this done? It is that the cause of right, and of truth, and of justice, and of Union may prove itself before God and the world to be also the cause of strength. [Applause.] So far as we have come into a collision of arms, it is the act of the people. The Administration was hesitating, and the people arose up and said, "Maintain the Union." [Applause.] The Administration was uncertain, for it said, "Where shall we get the means for maintaining the Union?" New-York and the county came forward, and said: "Empty our purses; drain us to the last dollar, but maintain the Union." [Applause.] Our sons and our brothers rose up and said, "Call for seventy-five thousand men—call for one hundred and fifty thousand men—call for half a million—call for every man that can shoulder a musket—the Union must and shall be maintained." [Loud applause.] So long as the Chesapeake Bay has its fountain springs in New-York and Pennsylvania—so long as the waters of the Ohio and Missouri find their way to the Gulf of Mexico, so long shall the Union be maintained. [Applause.] The country has come forward, for a million of men are in arms. In this single State of New-York, I am told, that at this time 130,000 men are under arms. [Applause.] We have given the President all that he has asked for, and more, in money and in men. [Applause.] Now, then, we say to the President, "Maintain the Union, [applause,] or the fault will lie at your door, and the door of your advisers." [Applause.] If the President is in doubt under the terrible conflict into which he has been brought, let him hear the words of one of his predecessors. When nullification raised its head in South Carolina, Andrew Jackson prepared a proclamation that he might give them a warning of what they might expect. One night, in the watches of the night, as he sat alone, he finished that proclamation, and as he sent the last words to Mr. Livingston, his bosom friend and best adviser, he sent it with these words. I have had the letter in my own hands, communicated to me by the only surviving child of Mr. Livingston. I know that what I read is a copy of his letter, word for word, with nothing omitted. I know it to be genuine:

Dear Sir: I submit the above as the conclusion of the proclamation for your amendment and revision. Let it receive your best flight of eloquence to strike to the heart and speak to the feelings of my deluded countrymen of South Carolina. The Union must be preserved [applause] without blood, if this be possible, but it must be preserved at all hazards and at any price. [Applause.]

Yours, with high regard,
ANDREW JACKSON.
Dec. 4, 1832, 11 o'clock P. M.

Edward Livingston, Esq.

[Applause.]

Now, has any new phantom arisen up to turn us aside from the support of the Union? If any such has, it must give way. If Slavery and the Union are incompatible, listen to the words that come to you from the tomb of Andrew Jackson—"The Union must be preserved at all hazards." [Tremendous applause and three cheers for Andrew Jackson.] I don't understand turning the soldiers of the United States into a constable to keep peace on the plantation of the Secessionist. [A Voice—"Give it to them," and applause.] It is not his business to return the runaway. It is not the part of a brave man to make him a police officer of that sort [applause;] it is not the part of a soldier who fights under the flag of the Union; it is not worthy of a man of honor [applause;] it is not consistent with the duty of a commanding officer in the service of the people of the United States. [Applause.] We send the army into the South to maintain the Union; to restore the validity of the Constitution. If any one claims the compromises of the Constitution, let him begin by placing the Constitution in power by respecting it and upholding it. To-night, fellow-citizens, it falls to my lot to present to you one who has bared his breast to the brunt of battle, his brow to the baptism of blood and of fire. I know you will go with me when I breathe the best wishes for his honor and success. Yes, Gen. Burnside—[Loud applause and three cheers for Gen. Burnside]—yes, Gen. Burnside, go forward—but as you pass by Mount Vernon, bid your men tread lightly. Wake not Washington from his sleep in glory to compare the Virginia of old times with the Virginia of to-day. Fear not to unfold the flag of the Union on the public square of Richmond. [Applause.] More onward and still onward; and why, sir, should it not fall to your hand to plant the beautiful flag, the "Flag of the Union," on the highest pinnacle of Fort Sumter?" [Applause.] And when once it waves freely there in the breeze, depend upon it every eye, even in that country—for the "Flag of the Union" has been known nowhere but as a blessing—every eye that sees it shall bless it, and the memories that will spring up will bear witness that it has never been known at the North or at the South but as the emblem of benefits, glory and happiness. [Applause.]

Gen. Burnside came forward, and was received with three hearty cheers and with loud applause.

SPEECH OF GEN. BURNSIDE.

We have come here to-night for the purpose of demonstrating by our acts our faith in the existence of a Union feeling at the South. We have before us here a living testimony of that feeling, a representative of the people that have been pressed and borne down by the soldiers of the rebel Government, and who have returned to their allegiance the moment that our forces gave them the power and the opportunity. But I have to say here to-night, and I am sure that I shall be joined by every gentleman and lady in the assembly, that I have full faith in the existence of that Union feeling, to a great extent, throughout the entire South, even in the State of South Carolina. [Applause.] Thousands upon thousands of good and patriotic people throughout the South still love the old flag, and think fondly of it and look forward with pleasure to the time when they can again say they are living under the most beneficent Government on the face of God's earth. We of the North should not be content until this opportunity is given to them. [Applause.] It is not necessary to make an appeal to the people of the City of New-York in behalf of a charity like this. Men and women who have never had a disloyal thought, who have poured out their treasure in support of this Government ever since this damning rebellion was instigated—no appeal to them will be necessary to induce them to give the small pittance required for these 3,000 poor loyal citizens of North Carolina. It will be felt by us but lightly, and you will be glad to relieve them of all their wants. And I am sure our friend will find wherever he goes in the North a hearty and substantial response to his appeal. To the kind reception which you have chosen to give to me I can make no response. I know not what to say. I have not the gift of speaking. But I must ask of you one favor. I ask it in behalf of a very dear friend. Our grand old chief who has just left the head of the army needs no eulogy from me. His history is made. He has a place in your hearts. Nothing I could say would raise him in the estimation of the American people, and especially the people of New-York, who are so dear to him, and to whom he is so dear. But I ask your patience, your forbearance for, and your confidence in, the young chief who has assumed the command. [Great applause, followed by three cheers for Gen. McClellan.] I have known him intimately; as students together, as soldier in the field, and as private citizens; for years we have lived together in the same family. I know him as well as I know any human being upon the face of the earth, and I know that no more honest, conscientious man exists than Gen. McClellan. [Applause.] I know that no feeling of ambition beyond the good of his country, and the success of our cause, ever enters his breast. I know that all he does is with a single eye to the success of this Government and the breaking down of this rebellion. And I know that nothing under the sun can ever induce that man to swerve from what he believes to be his duty. He is an honest, conscientious Christian man. And now let me add what I believe, and what is believed and felt by every person who has ever come in contact with him, that he has the soundest head, and the clearest military perception of any man in the United States. [A cry of "Western Virginia" occasioned some hissing, and interupted the speaker.]

The Chairman—It was not intended for disorder, but as a compliment to Gen. McClellan, for his success in Western Virginia.

Gen. Burnside resumed: Gen. McClellan need never be ashamed of Western Virginia. No more brilliant short campaign was ever enacted. It was his action which freed Western Virginia from the influence and control of the rebel army. I am sure Gen. McClellan will never be ashamed of the work he did there; and I am sure you will never be ashamed of the work he may hereafter have to do. [Applause.]

The Chairman—It gives us very great pleasure to hear the voice of our friend, who distinguished himself so much upon that occasion, where, had there been a man like McClellan at the head of that other branch of the army that should have been at Winchester, the victory would have been entirely ours. And now, to show the universality of the sentiment that pervades New-York, we will pass from the army to the university. Washington, in his first address to Congress, declared that the Constitution of the United States was founded upon eternal principles, and that the Government must be exercised in conformity with them. It is right for us, then, to turn to those who, by their special engagements, are bound to teach the truths that connect themselves with eternity. I am happy to present to you Rev. Dr. Hitchcock.

SPEECH OF REV. ROSWELL C. HITCHCOCK.

When about the middle of the fifth century, Attila the Hun sent his insolent demands for tribute to the gallant Emperor of the East, the answer was returned, "I have iron for Attila, but no gold." We are here to-night to demonstrate that we have both iron and gold; for the rebels iron, a tempest of it, right and left, front and rear; for loyal men, beggared for their loyalty, gold, until the last eagle is drained from our purses. This rebellion has been called diabolic, but it lacks every feature of grandeur. The rebels know that the dismemberment they ask for cannot be a finality. They have contemplated from the start a reconstruction of the Government, with Slavery for its corner-stone. There must be a reconstruction. We must rekindle, in all parts of the Union, the old patriotic flames. We must teach these misguided men that we are still their friends and their brethren, therefore it is that I rejoice at a call like this. The country will live. The nation which consents to assassination is guilty of suicide. We do not intend to be assassinated; but we intend to finish up this business so soon that our honored historian shall record the triumph, so soon that our honored poet shall yet be fresh enough and green enough [laughter] to give us that great want of our country, that great birth of the future, our national ode. [Great laughter and applause.]

The Chairman—A kind of theology has got about in these modern times which some very aptly call cotton theology, [laughter] but in the theology of our friend who has just addressed us I think there's mighty little cotton. [Renewed laughter.] It is proper for us to-night to hear a voice that shall speak for the great Teotonic race. I have the pleasure of introducing to you our friend Dr. Lieber. [Applause.]

SPEECH OF DR. LIEBER.

Ladies and Gentlemen: You have heard eloquent and fervid speakers—civilians and soldiers. Let me touch upon a single point connected with the great topic that occupies us. It is in regard to Slavery—that great anachronism—out of place, out of time—in the middle of the Nineteenth Century. [Loud applause.] There is one thing that I have noticed in regard to that institution, and that is its vindictiveness. I do not know any period in history in which any fanaticism has shown itself more vindictive than Slavery now does. Its adherents, do not resort, it is true, to all the tortures of former centuries, but I appeal to any historian, or to any one familiar with the chronicles of the past to say whether there has been anything more vindictive in theory than Slavery at this moment. [A Voice—"That's true,!' and applause.] It is not enough to say that at the time of the formation of the Constitution Slavery existed all over the United States, (though that does not make it Constitutional;) it is not enough to say that it is a difficult thing to deal with (we all agree in that;) but we are required to say that Slavery is a divine institution. Good God! have we come to this in the middle of the nineteenth century? [Applause.] Must we say that God is a God of Slavery and not of Liberty? [Applause.] But the adherents of Slavery go even further; they require us to acknowledge it as divine, and if we do not, they impute it to us as a crime, and if we venture to doubt it, they denounce us as blackguards. [Laughter and applause.] A few days ago I received a letter from Berlin, in which I was told that at the last National Exhibition in that place, when the flag of the United States was unfurled there was such a shout as was never heard in Germany before. [Loud applause.] Now, our friends at Hatteras have been persecuted for what? For loving that flag. [Applause.] I hope they will receive your aid, and if each one of you gives just what the impulse now induces him to give, I am sure it will be a good crop. [Laughter and applause.]

The Chairman—There cannot be the least doubt but what the cultivated world is entirely on the side of the North in this unhappy controversy. The civilization, the progress, the intelligence, the culture, the Christianity, the love of right and of humanity are on our side. I ask you know to listen to a few words from Rev. Dr. Adams.

SPEECH OF DR. ADAMS.

Dr. Adams said that the present movement seemed to lift us up to the Christian stand-point—to the exercise of mercy. We have been maligned; how otherwise can we account for the present grand delusion at the South? Why do Christian churches and ministers in the South appeal to Divine Providence in behalf of their cause? It is because of the foul misrepresentations that have been imposed upon the minds of the people. Let us by our Christian generosity, kindness and charity, remove the scales from their eyes. The speaker then adverted to the action of the people of the City of New-York during the prevalence of the yellow fever at Norfolk, hoping that the people of the South would not forget it. So now, when our Southern brethren are in distress, we are ready to minister to their wants. [Applause.]

The Chairman then put the question on the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Loud calls being made for Dr. Tyng, he came forward and spoke a few words, as follows:

DR. TYNG'S SPEECH.

When it is said that we shall touch gently the great subject that has oppressed our brethren of North Carolina, I simply recognize in all their sorrows the bite of the dragon that has poisoned every acre of their soil. [Applause.] I see in these men more victims of the malice and vindictiveness of that system that every freeman of this land ought to tread down forever. [Applause.] I am ready to take the hand of our respected Chairman—my companion when we were freshmen together in Cambridge—and say, if Slavery is in the way of Union, then tread it down in the dust. [Loud applause.] I am not for making the slightest compromise of time or circumstances or method, or means, or instrument, so that I do not overthrow the great immortal principles of justice, fidelity, truth and love, in the accomplishment of this great object of the action of an incarnate devil on the earth. [Loud applause.] These men are the victims of the intolerance of Slavery. And why? Are they not the very mudsills that a slaveholding aristocracy despises and treads in the ground? Are they not the poor suffering whites that the slaveocracy detests above all classes of men? And when they come to us wounded and bleeding, shall we stop to take off our hat in all the grace and philosophy of submission to their oppressors and the power that has throttled them, (Voices, "no," "no," "never," "never.") I would go to North Carolina and bind up the broken hearted, but I would carry with me a power that should choke the viper that has stung them. [Applause.] Others may speak tenderly upon this subject; I have solemnly thrown away every possible concession to any other principle than duty to God and duty to man in this relation. [Applause.] But I would, at the same time, go into the Southern country, and with no revengeful purpose. [Applause.] I would establish noble authority, and not gratify a malicious propensity. While I would not wait until majesty sits triumphant. I would go robed in the sweetest adornment of mercy and love. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Dr. Tyng's speech, the meeting adjourned.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Circuit Court.—The November term of this Court will be opened on Monday next, when the following calendar will be called: Nos. 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 44, 69, 70, 71, 72, 76, 77, 79, 80, 46, 81, 82, 83, 25, 2, 42, 1. The October calendar will be continued by Judge Emott, and will be regularly called through before the November calendar will be taken up.

Fatal Fluid Accidents.—A daughter of Mr. Wm. Alexander, of East New-York, died yesterday from the effect of burns received on Monday night, by the explosion of a fluid lamp.... Mrs. Smith, residing on Front, near Fulton-street, was severely burned on Wednesday evening, by the explosion of a fluid lamp.

The Fellner Murder Case.

REMOVAL OF MRS. MARKS.

The District-Attorney of Monmouth County, N. J., yesterday visited this City, for the purpose of giving our detectives some additional facts relative to the actors in this terrible homicide, and also for the further purpose of conveying Mrs. Marks to New-Jersey, where it is believed the murder was committed. Since the attempt of this woman to commit suicide in the Eighth Ward Station-house on Monday last, she has been very low, and at times has appeared to be dying. On Wednesday her condition seemed so critical that additional medical aid was called in, and it was only after much effort on the part of the physicians that she was restored to consciousness. Yesterday she was in a state of delirium most of the time, constantly bewailing her fate, and imploring the officers not to put her to death for the crime of her brother. It was with much difficulty that the New-Jersey officials succeeded in getting her into the carriage, and she only ceased resistance when told that a requisition from the Governor of New-Jersey had been obtained for her removal from the City. For the last three days several New-York lawyers have been engaged in trying to ascertain the exact condition and whereabouts of the prisoner, with a view of obtaining a *habeas corpus*, hoping thereby to secure her liberty, and to place her beyond the reach of the officers of justice. Radfsky had not, at last accounts, been arrested.

Having Made Soft Felt Hats for Gentlemen's wear a specialty, as well as Silk Dress Hats, I ask attention to the finest assortment to be found in New-York, manufactured in my own workshops, for the present season, and claim that, in superior quality and perfection, they are beyond rivalry.
ESPENSCHEID, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Espenscheid Manufactures his own Soft Hats.—All others that retail hats in New-York purchase theirs ready-made. Consequently the cheapest as well as the finest fabrics are to be had only at
ESPENSCHEID'S, No. 118 Nassau-st.

Buy your Sewing-Machine from those who sell machines making both the GROVER & BAKER stitch and the shuttle stitch, that you may test both and select the best. At No. 495 Broadway you can take your choice of either stitch, with the privilege of exchanging for the other.

Army and Navy Glasses,
Of superior quality, at reasonable terms,
Manufactured and for sale by
BECKEL BROTHERS, No. 37 Maiden-lane.

Hardie's Patent Army Trunk, Bed, Settee, Table, Chair and Writing Desk combined. For sale by CROUCH & FITZGERALD, Sole Manufacturers, No. 1 Maiden-lane and No. 556 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 581.—Nov. 7, 1861.
44, 53, 21, 36, 6, 48, 11, 40, 60, 45, 39, 37.
Kentucky, Class 582.—Nov. 7, 1861.
5, 67, 14, 9, 31, 23, 52, 73, 12, 46, 11, 15.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Highly Important to Mothers.—Mrs. WINSLOW, an experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

George A. Fowler, of Guilford, writes under date of June 12, 1860:

Permit me to say to you, that Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has an unprecedented sale with me since my customers have ascertained its merits. This is the first time, in a thirty-five years' drug business, that I have indorsed a medicine for intrinsic good qualities. I never before this wrote a recommendation of any patent medicine. I know not what its composition is, but I believe it is perfectly harmless and safe. I know it gives the greatest satisfaction to parents and nurses, affording relief and quietude, without any unpleasant effects attending its use.
Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE A. FOWLER.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! An old nurse for children. Don't fail to procure Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for Children Teething. It has no equal on earth. No mother who has ever tried
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP
For Children will ever consent to let her child pass through the distressing and critical period of teething without the aid of this invaluable preparation. If life and health can be estimated by dollars and cents, it is worth its weight in gold.

Millions of bottles are sold every year in the United States. It is an old and well-tried remedy.

David Miller, of Clarence, New-York, writes, under date of June 13, 1860:

We have a child three months old, which has screamed almost incessantly with a spasmodic affection of the bowels, so that we had despaired of ever raising it. Its stomach was sour, bowels deranged, and almost every symptom was unfavorable, until we obtained a bottle of the SOOTHING SYRUP, which acted like a charm. It immediately became quiet, and now manifests every symptom of improvement and comfort. It is now as good as a little kitten, playful and smiling, and seems entirely well. All of which we ascribe to the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Yours, respectfully,
DAVID MILLER.

We have spoken of this Syrup for the benefit of our readers who are parents. We know its good value, and have experienced some of the rich blessings which result from its use. Mrs. Winslow is no quack, but a woman of long experience as a nurse and female physician.

"I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest

Terrible Casualty.

EXPLOSION AT THE BRIDESBURG ARSENAL.

From the Philadelphia Press, Nov. 6.

At two o'clock yesterday afternoon, a terrific explosion occurred at the Bridesburg Arsenal, Twenty-third ward. The immediate cause of the explosion cannot be ascertained, inasmuch as the only two persons who could give any account of the circumstances are both beyond the reach of coroner or reporter. We proceeded to Frankford, and learned from Lieut. BOMMERS, and the officers of the district, the names of the dead, and some particulars of the accident. It seems that one of the leading functions of the arsenal is the manufacture of fulminating powder, wherewith to fill the friction tubes, cannon, caps, &c., of which thousands are daily turned out under PERKINS & BOLTON, the armorers of the establishment.

Two buildings are employed in the making and storing of this combustible, and both are fire-proof, with slate roofs, brick walls, and devoid of machinery. They are situated in the extreme northern part of the grounds, a few yards apart, and back of a large brick workshop, where some fifty hands are employed at filling the friction tubes. The fulminating powder is made by chemically uniting mercury, nitric acid, and a preparation of soclium. The solid components of the combustible are placed in solution and spread out to dry in one of the buildings, and after being dried are stored away in the second building. It was in the drying-house where the accident occurred. But two men were engaged in the building at that time. Their names were J. NEIL, or J. NEAGLE, and PATRICK COONEY. A third man, named GERHARDT, a regular in the United States army, was engaged in conveying the dried powder from the drying-house to the storing-house. Six hundred and fifty pounds of the combustible, valued at $1,000, and thought to be sufficient for the purposes of the arsenal during the entire Winter, were situated in the building. A very small part of this was sufficiently dry to be explosive, and it is believed that a very few pounds caused the accident and its accompanying casualties.

The explosion which occurred, how or why no one knows, happened at a few minutes after 2 o'clock. It is represented by the citizens of Bridesburgh and Frankford as producing an immense concussion, which shook the window panes for many neighboring windows, and made many sober persons think that the stoves in their kitchens had fallen from their perches, or the chimney had been precipitated upon the roof. Not a brick of the original edifice was left standing. The roof was splintered into a thousand fragments, and even the strong foundations of the edifice torn up and blown away. The unfortunate men, NEAGLE and COONEY, were torn to pieces, one of NEAGLE'S legs being found in a corn-field two hundred yards from the scene of the accident. His skull and body cannot be found, and pieces of the charred and jellied flesh litter the whole inclosure. A dog was seen at the time of our visit trotting off with a piece of the dead man's flesh. COONEY was scarcely less maltreated, his legs being broken and both his hands blown off. His body was lifted from the ground and thrown several feet. Last evening it presented a horribly discolored appearance, there scarcely being a whole bone in the unfortunate man's body. The soldier, GERHARDT, who was just outside the building, was struck with bricks in various parts of the body, and one of his legs broken. In the adjoining work-shop about fifty hands were employed, at least twenty-five of whom were cut and bruised by falling bricks and pieces of glass that were blown from the windows. Although the drying-room was several yards distant, the concussion tore out a great number of bricks in the wall of the work-shop, and one brick was precipitated through the window of the storing-room, striking a box filled with fulminating powder. Had the box been broken a most dreadful explosion must have occurred, as the building contained an immense quantity of powder which would have been ignited by the slightest friction.

One of the bricks was blown 200 yards, striking Mrs. BATZELL, the wife of the farmer upon the premises. Mrs. BATZELL carried a child in her arms that narrowly escaped being struck. The lady was somewhat bruised.

The neighboring house of Mr. PERKINS was somewhat damaged in the windows and roof. The carpenter-shop was likewise injured. In the work-shop a man who was engaged with a barrel of powder before him, filling cartridges, marvelously escaped. None of the hands in the work-shop were seriously hurt, although many were cut in the face and head. The damage to the different buildings will probably amount to $300. Lieut. TREADWELL, commandant of the Arsenal, was absent at the time. He drove from Richmond, where he heard the shock, as rapidly as possible.

The workmen were at once dismissed, and labor discontinued. The workmen in the adjacent factory of JENKS & Co. swarmed from their forges, and, for a time, a scene of unparalleled confusion and anxiety transpired. The dead men were unmarried. NEAGLE resided in Whitehall, near the arsenal, and COONEY lived with his father, who keeps the second toll-gate on the Bustleton turnpike, above Frankford. NEAGLE was about 22 years of age. COONEY was a middle-aged man. A report prevailed in the city last evening that the great magazine of the arsenal had been blown up. Such was not the case, the magazine being surrounded by double walls, and situated some distance from the scene of the accident. The calamity as it is, however, is sufficiently horrible to excite all sympathy. The Coroner will hold an inquest upon as much of the mutilated remains as can be collected this morning. It is a matter of wonder that no accident has occurred before. The fulminating powder is, perhaps, the most explosive of all combustibles.

Affairs in Liberia.

LETTER FROM EX-PRESIDENT ROBERTS.

The following letter from Ex-President ROBERTS has been received in Philadelphia:

MONROVIA, Sept. 24, 1861.

DEAR SIR: I have not had this pleasure for some time, for the reason, that during the last five or six months, I have been so incessantly engaged in superintending the erection of the college buildings, that I have not been able to write to you, and many others of my esteemed friends in the United States, as had been my custom, from time to time, as opportunities might offer. But now that I have a little more time at my command, you shall hear from me oftener.

I am glad to be able to inform you that we have at length succeeded in getting our college buildings well advanced to completion, and hope to have them ready for inauguration by the end of November or early in December. The main building is a fine structure, and shows to good advantage from its elevated position. It is commodious, and quite complete in all its arrangements. I do hope it will prove a great blessing to Liberia, of which I have no doubt, if properly sustained, and well conducted.

I believe there is no important domestic news circulating here. The most talked of at present are the stirring events now occurring in the United States, in which the people here feel deep concern, as the interest of Liberia, in various ways, is not a little involved in them. I trust there will soon be an end of these unfortunate troubles which are so distracting your country, and that peace and harmony will be restored on such basis as will forever preclude the possibility of a recurrence of them.

I am glad to say our Spanish excitement, consequent upon the seizure by the Liberian Government vessel *Quail* of a Spanish slaver at Gallinas, has well nigh subsided. We received intelligence yesterday that the Spanish steamer that fired into the *Quail* returned to Sierre Leone in a damaged condition. She reports there that she had been fired into through mistake by an English man-of-war. Whether this be true, or that she received damage by the use of the *Quail*, is yet uncertain. If by the *Quail*, I suppose the Spanish commander feels ashamed to confess it, having declared at Sierre Leone, I learn, previous to coming here, his intention to sink the *Quail*. And it is confidently stated that he had such instructions from the Governor of Fernando Po. Very remarkable.

Please accept best thanks for the package of newspapers, &c., you were good enough to send me per schooner *Justina Handel*, from Baltimore, with supplies for Government.

I am, dear Sir, yours, respectfully,

J. J. ROBERTS.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew	Quebec	Glasgow	Oct. 30
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 31
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 2
City of Washing'n	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 6
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 6
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 9
Fulton	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 13
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 20
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4

FROM AMERICA.

Arago	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 9
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 9
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 13
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 23
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 27
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 4
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 7

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arago* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) .. 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at ....5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—JAMES MORAN LEFT HIS Residence, No. 71 Cannon-st., to go to work, on THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 31, and has not been seen since. He is about five feet four inches in height, stoutly built, and wears a small, dark moustache. He was dressed in dark clothes, (frock coat,) and a light felt hat. Age, 24. Any information of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Mr. BERNARD REILLY, at No. 62 Willett-st.

WILL HARRY G., IF THIS MEETS his eye send his address to his old friend MORTON, who wants to hear from him very much.

CONJUX CARISSIME VALE.

HENRICUS.

REBECCA WILL HEAR THE DESIRED information by sending letter at once to the hotel. A.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OLMSTED'S NEW WORK.

WE PUBLISH TO-DAY:

THE COTTON KINGDOM:

A TRAVELER'S OBSERVATION ON COTTON AND SLAVERY IN THE AMERICAN SLAVE STATES. Based upon three former volumes of Journeys and Investigations by the same author. By FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED. Two vols., 12mo., with Colored Statistical Map of the Cotton Kingdom and its Dependencies. Price $2.

This publication was called for by several eminent organs of public opinion in England, as well by private advice to the author immediately on the outbreak of the slaveholders' rebellion. It brings into unbroken connection, with suitable explanation and extension, the author's observations upon the relations of the cotton demand, and of the employment of slaves to the rebellion, with special reference to the correction of certain prevalent errors of public opinion. As a carefully studied picture of the condition of the people of the South immediately preceding the rebellion, it already possesses an historic value similar to that of the travels of Arthur Young shortly before the outbreak of the French Revolution.

The publishers believe that the Cotton Kingdom affords at once the most interesting and satisfactory popular account attainable of the resources and condition of the Southern States; their agriculture and commerce; the workings of their institutions; the characteristics, manners and customs of their people, and their social and political views and feelings. As a graphic and attractive writer, Mr. Olmsted has few equals, while the accuracy of his observations and impartiality of his statements are unquestioned.

The present work abounds in anecdote and incidents of travel, and will interest all classes of readers.

PUBLISHED AT
Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., New-York,
BY
MASON BROTHERS.

WINTER NUMBER OF MME. DEMOREST'S QUARTERLY MIRROR OF FASHIONS, now ready, with splendid fashion plates, valuable information, very numerous engravings, and three full-sized patterns. The largest, best and most complete fashion magazine in the world. Mothers, milliners, dressmakers and ladies generally do not fail to see the very splendid Winter number now ready. Yearly $1, with a valuable premium; single copies 25 cents; without the plates and pattern, 10 cents

INSTRUCTION.

AN EXPERIENCED AND SUCCESSFUL teacher would give private lessons in the English branches, composition, and rudiments of Latin, at a very moderate compensation, with the best of references. Address S. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH-ST.

Mrs. LEVERETT is prepared to form advanced classes for young ladies wishing to pursue the study of the French language and English Literature. A course of Lectures on History will also be given.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English school, with gymnasium and preparatory department, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner of 15th-st. Opens Sept. 9. Circulars at the school, at Randolph's, No. 683, and at Christain's, No. 763 Broadway.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School was reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department is under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwoods's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A GENTLEMAN of education and experience, with superior references, will instruct, in New-York or Brooklyn, a few pupils, privately, in the classics, mathematics, higher English, or elements of German; terms resonable. Address H. D., Box No. 3,472 New-York Post-office.

FORTEDWARD INSTITUTE, NEW-YORK —$110 per. year. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State, brick buildings, for ladies and gentlemen. Able teachers in all departments. Winter Term, Dec. 5. On Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING.

NOTICE.—AN EPISCOPAL CLERGYMAN, PLEASantly situated, (within 10 miles of the City of New-York,) steamboats land a few rods from his residence several times during the day, could accommodate six boys in his family with board and tuition. Address Box No. 2,338 New-York Post-office.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

BOARDING AND SCHOOLING.—TWO LITtle girls will find a pleasant home in a private family in the country, where they will have excellent care and instruction. Inquire of Dr. J. M. HOWE, No. 227 Grand-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Mount Vernon, Westchester, County, N. Y., JOHN OAKLEY, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars, apply at No. 64 Reade-st., or address the Principal.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR HACKENSACK, N. J.—A. B. WINANT, Principal. Board and tuition $33 per quarter. For circulars address the Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT STAMFORD, CONN.—Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter term commences Nov. 4. For circulars address the Principal.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OUT TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS. GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

CONTINUATION
OF THE GREAT CLOSING SALE
Of the stock of
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No. 447 Broadway.

FRESH REDUCTIONS
Are constantly being made in prices, to insure the sale of the entire stock prior to the 1st of December.
ESPECIAL ATTENTION
Is invited to the stock of
EMBROIDERIES,
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
SILKS,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In which will be found some VERY CHOICE STYLES at exceedingly LOW PRICES.
ALSO FOR SALE CHEAP,
A large lot of store fixtures, consisting of counters, Shelving, HERRING'S SAFE, &c.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
We offer at retail a large and attractive stock of
CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS,
at extremely low prices. The stock comprises all the latest and most fashionable styles, manufactured expressly for the Broadway retail trade. E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.
Wholesale stock as usual at Nos. 342 and 344 Broadway.

KID GLOVES IN BLACK, 63c.
KID GLOVES in White, 63c., very best.
KID GLOVES in Fall and Winter colors, 63c.
Ladies, we warrant every pair to prove good.
Corsets, the best, $1. RIBBONS,
Job lot Bands, 50c. FLOWERS,
Job lot Gent's Socks, 12c.,25c. RUCHES and Ladies'
Job lot Hdkfs., 6c. to 18c. STRAW HATS, &c.
CUSHMAN & BROOKS' New Store,
No. 463 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

R. H. MACY,
SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av
No connection with any other store in the City.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND skirts exclusively. Ladies are invited to examine those celebrated Coutille corsets, manufactured expressly in Paris to Mrs. GAYNOR'S order. A large variety just received. Also, the Princess Clothilde Skirt, a very stylish shape, (new pattern Balmoral Skirt.) Last season's goods selling at panic prices. No. 843 Broadway, near Union-square.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY. Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices.
S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE.
Every style of stationery, blank book, job printing and book-binding at the lowest prices. Orders solicited.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

KINDLING WOOD, OAK AND PINE,
At 20 cents for 10 or more Boxes.
KNOTS AND ENDS AT 17 CENTS.
Wood by the Load and Cord at very low rates.
Address C. COLLINS, foot of East 23d-st.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPIN APPLES FOR SALE—Picked by hand, sweated and packed for export as presents, in barrels, boxes and half barrels. Will keep nine months. Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Esopus Post-office, Ulster County, N. Y., or M. A. J. LYNCH, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Dunne-st., where samples may be seen.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COLored girl, a situation as chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 5 West 16th-st., New-York.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, a Protestant, as chambermaid and fine washer; understands French fluting; can do up muslins in the neatest style; best of City reference; has lived 11 years in her last place. Can be recommended by the best of families. Can be seen at No. 154 9th-st., opposite the Bible House.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A girl lately arrived from Ireland, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do light housework in a small family; best City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 238 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—SITUATION wanted as chambermaid or to take care of grown children; a competent person with excellent recommendations. Apply at No. 33 Union-square, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted as chambermaid or laundress by a young woman who is fully competent for either situation; would do chamberwork and fine washing or assist in taking care of children; has the best of recommendations from some of the best families in the City, each of whom she has lived with for several years. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A very experienced person, having the best of recommendations, wishes a situation to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; understands French fluting, and can do up fine things beautifully. Can be seen at No. 294 4th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted a situation, by a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; has good recommendations from her last place. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 94 West 20th-st,

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing, by an American girl with good City references, or would do plain sewing and take care of children. Low wages expected. Apply at No. 820 Broadway

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do housework in a small family; has City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 190 East 12th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situation wanted by a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; can refer to some of the best families in the City for reference. Call or address for two days, at No. 132 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-AGED woman, of long and good experience, a situation as cook; understands all kinds of cooking, boning and larding of fowl, and soups of various kinds; makes good bread and biscuit, and superior pastry. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 282 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—A VERY DESIRABLE ENGLISH Protestant woman wishes a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and can give the best reference as to character and capability. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a first class colored cook is disengaged.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands both English and American cooking; has over eight years' City references; prefers a situation in the country. Call at No. 103 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.; first floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook; is a good bread baker; will assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; wages, from $8 to $10 a month. Call at No. 87 West 29th-st., for two days, in the grocery-store. Can give the best City references.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman, as good cook, in a small private family; has the best of City references; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required. Call for two days at No. 93 West 19th-st., second floor, back room, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as cook in a first-class private family, or a respectable boarding-house; understands her business in all its branches; good City reference can be given when suited. Can be seen for two days, at No. 107 West 27th-st., near the corner of 7th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, trustworthy woman, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups and jellies; no objection to the country; best of City reference given; wages $9. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Call at No. 72 West 19th-st., sixth house from 6th-av., front room, second floor. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for 2 days, at No. 147 East 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable woman as good cook and assist in washing and ironing; one who understands her business. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 75 West 17th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German woman, a situation as first-rate cook; can cook in the French and American styles, and is a good baker. Address, for three days, BAKER, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT, TIDY woman, with the best of City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; pastry, soups and game; wages $8; also, a thorough waitress; wages $7. Call, or address, No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman; understands French and American cooking in all its branches, &c.; best of references from a French family, of four years' standing. Address C. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A first-class professed German cook, only in a first-class private house; she understands the business perfectly; American, as well as English or French cooking. City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands French cooking, and all kinds of desserts; is a good baker. Inquire at No. 261 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts., in the bakery store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-rate cook by an Englishwoman; one that thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, and can bring good recommendations. Call at No. 76 4th-av., near 10th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A professed cook, in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; best City references. Call at No. 74 West 24th-st., next door to 6th-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wishes a situation as cook and to take charge of a kitchen; best City reference given. Call for two days at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, by a young woman, with the best of City references. Inquire at No. 213 East 35th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish, pastry and game, bread and biscuit; no objection to go in the country or in a hotel or boarding-house; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 153 East 25th-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Situation wanted by a respectable woman as a good cook, and a good washer and ironer, in a small family; has lived three years in her last place; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of references can be given from her last place, No. 201 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer or to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 246 West 18th-st., corner of 9th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a competent young woman, to cook, wash and iron, in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 286 East 14th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation as good cook, and to wash and iron, by a very competent woman with good City references. Call at No. 43 Perry-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as excellent plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; can give the best City references. Can be seen at No. 356 7th-av., between 32d and 33d sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable girl, as first-rate cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 6th-st., near 3d-av.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A YOUNG LADY, OF pleasant disposition and thoroughly competent, desires an engagement as housekeeper in a gentleman's family; has no objection to the care of children, or to leaving the City. Wages no object. The best City references. Address, for two weeks, U. N., Station G, New-York

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR COOK.—A RESpectable middle-aged Protestant woman wants a situation, either in City or country, as housekeeper or cook; is an excellent bread and butter maker; has no objections to washing and plain froning. Can give satisfactory references. Address J. C., Box No. 196 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS DRESSMAKER OR LADY'S MAID.—A competent dressmaker and lady's maid wants a situation with a lady or family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting children's clothing, also family sewing of all kinds. No objections to travel. City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 186 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS LADY'S MAID, &c.—WANTED A SITUAtion as lady's maid, hair dresser and dressmaker. Call or address for two days at No. 9 Washington-place, near Broadway; can be seen from 10 o'clock to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN Protestant girl, 13 years old, in a good family of growing people; wages no object to a good place. Call or address No. 19 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, over the butcher's shop. Can be seen for three days. Country preferred.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a capable young woman, a situation as general housemaid in a small family, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; can do embroidery and will make herself useful; wages not so much an object as a home; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A RESPECTable young girl wishes a situation to do general housework; has no objection to the country; has the best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 190 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—A GERMAN Protestant girl, with the best of references, desires a situation, in City or country, in the above capacity; is a good plain cook and baker, and first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY respectable Protestant young woman, the washing of two private families, where ladies can have their finery and gentlemen's shirts done up in the first style; the highest reference from the first families, where she has lived as laundress. Address LAUNDRESS, No. 135 West 36th-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, in City or country, as laundress; understands doing up fine muslins; no objection to assist in other work, if required, or would do general housework in a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 159 14th-st., west of 7th-av.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant woman, as first-class laundress; has the best of City references. Can be seen till engaged, at No. 120 East 19th-st., second floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable person a situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City references. Apply at 686 Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a capable woman as laundress; would assist with the chamberwork; has good City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 95 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nurse; she thoroughly understands taking the entire charge of an infant, or can do family sewing. Good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 113 West 31st-st.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as nurse, and to do plain sewing, or as chambermaid and to assist in the fine washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 63 2d-av.

AS NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and sewing; no objections to go to the country; reference given. Can be seen at No. 101 Waverley-place, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Wanted, by a smart, tidy, Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress, and to do fine washing; is fond of children, and a good sewer; is steady and quiet in her disposition and habits, and has twelve months' good reference from her last place; no objection to country; can be seen at No. 85 15th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place, next to the fancy-store, first floor, up stairs, for two days.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—A PROTESTANT WOman, of highly respectable character, wishes a situation as child's nurse and do plain sewing; she is perfectly able to take charge of an infant from its birth, and would prefer this, but can make herself generally useful; has the very best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 494 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation for a respectable young English girl, who has been well trained, and understands her duties well, as children's nurse and to assist in chamberwork if required; a place in the country will be preferred; the best of City references will be produced. A note addressed to WINTHROP, at the Brooklyn Post-office, will receive prompt attention.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman, a situation as wet nurse in a private family; the best of references can be given. Can be seen until engaged. Apply at No. 195 East 13th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUAtion wanted by a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress; has been accustomed to the care of young children; or would do chamberwork and sewing, if required; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at or address for two days No. 86 West 40th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a young woman fully competent, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of an infant or grown up children, or would assist in chamberwork; has excellent City reference. Call at No. 253 Fulton-st., opposite Clinton-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a person who is a good seamstress, a situation as nurse and seamstress or as seamstress and light chamberwork; best of City references. Call or address No. 259 7th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; has the best of reference from her last situation. Inquire, for two days, at No. 166 9th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE SEAMstress wishes a situation in a private family. She understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and washing children's clothes, and understands dressmaking; would have no objection to assist in light chamberwork. She can give the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 48 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable young girl as seamstress; understands all kinds of dressmaking and plain sewing; also, she is willing to make herself generally useful if required. Has the best of reference from her last place, where she has sewed for the last year. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 East 12th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—AN INTELLIGENT AND tidy Protestant girl wishes to engage as above; is willing to assist in chamberwork, or take care of children; understands cutting, fitting and dressmaking thoroughly. Apply at Ackerman's, No. 609 Broadway, C. Bookham in attendance.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A COMPETENT seamstress and dressmaker wants a situation; can cut and fit and do all kinds of fine sewing; is willing to do light chamberwork, and make herself otherwise useful. Can give the best of City reference. Has no objection to leave the City. Wages $7 per month. Address M. L., Union-square Post-office, for three days.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a Protestant girl as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, or to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 270 3d-av., for two days, in the crockery-store.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTed, by a competent young woman, as seamstress, or seamstress and chambermaid; is willing and obliging; has the best City reference as to character and capability. Call for two days at No. 68 5th-av.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young woman, as waitress; she understands her work thoroughly and can give satisfactory testimonials for neatness and capability. Call, or address, No. 49 University-place.

AS WAITRESS.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class waitress; has no objection to do light chamberwork; the best of City references given. Call at No. 276 8th-av., second floor.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a respectable girl as waitress and chambermaid, and willing to assist with washing and ironing; best of City reference from last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 335 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as waitress, or chambermaid; would assist in washing; has five years' first-class reference. Can be seen Thursday and Friday, at the residence of her present employers, No. 56 10th-st., four doors from 5th-av.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office

MALES.

AS BARTENDER, &c.—WANTED, EMPLOYment, by a steady temperate young married man, as bartender, or to work in a wholesale liquor-store or to drive a liquor or beer wagon; has for a long time been in that business. Can give good reference or security. Inquire, for two days, at No. 197 East 12th-st., second floor, front room.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young man, who thoroughly understands the care of gentlemen's carriages and horses; would take charge of a green-house, and make himself useful round a gentleman's place at low terms; is a good groom and steady driver, and would milk, if required; can give the best of recommendations from his last employer. Call at No. 219 Bowery, for J. N., or address Box No. 212 *Times* Office, as above.

AS COACHMAN.—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION wanted by a Protestant man of many years' experience amongst some of the best families in the State; knows his business thoroughly in every respect, particularly the treatment and selection of horses, and is permitted to refer to some of the leading merchants. Address COACHMAN, care of T. A. Halliday, Esq., No. 74 Beaver-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a man who perfectly understands driving in this City and is a first-rate groom; can produce reference for a long term of years; would make himself in any other way useful, or keep a small garden in order, if required, or milk a cow; wages from $10 to $12 per month for the Winter. Address A. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant man; has been coachman in this City fifteen years; can be highly recommended as a first-class servant in all branches, by the most responsible gentlemen in this City. A note left at John R. Lawrence & Co.'s, carriage-makers, No. 410 Broadway, will be attended to; or can be seen at No. 305 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED IN A private family by a reliable English Protestant married man, without incumbrance, of long experience in London and six years in New-York; possesses good City references as to capability, sobriety, honesty, &c. Address A. B., Box No. 196 *Times* Office. Mr. Hilling's

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

No. 37,122.
No. 37,193, in blank.

By fraud, and their pay-
COLGATE & HOFFMAN.

New-York, Nov. 2, 1861.

U. S. GOVERNMENT AGENCY.
For the sale of
7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES,
Office of
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Bankers,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York.
C. F. LIVERMORE, Government Agent.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON.
Claims of every description,
ON THE GOVERNMENT,
collected expeditiously, or
PURCHASED ON FAVORABLE TERMS,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43, Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON
BUSINESS PAPER,
Bought and sold at lowest rates, by
P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker,
No. 11 Pine-st., near Broadway.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a General Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in inaccessible points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and draw drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Election for nine Directors of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Nov. 2, at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on Thursday, Nov. 14, at 10 A. M.
S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1861.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, No. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 12th day of November next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. MASTERTON, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER OF FOURTH-AVENUE AND TWENTY-SIXTH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1867, will be paid on and after Nov. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—ALBANY, OCT. 9, 1861.—The Commercial Bank of Saratoga Springs has this day filed in this Department a notice that, on and after the 1st day of November, proximo, its circulating notes will be redeemed by the Albany City Bank, its present redeeming agent, at the legal rate of one-fourth of one per cent, instead of at par as heretofore.
H. H. VAN DYKE, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM AND SPUYTEN DUYVIL
AND NEW-HAVEN COMPANY, Oct. 12, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors to serve the ensuing year, and three inspectors, will be held at the office of the Company, Morris' Dock, Fordham, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, prox. Poll opens at 9 o'clock P. M. and closes at 3 o'clock P. M.
LEWIS G. MORRIS, President.

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1861.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors, will be held at the office on MONDAY, the 11th day of November next, between the hours of 12 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

THE METALLIC CAR SPRING COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,
No. 64 William-st., New-York, Oct. 31, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SEVEN Trustees of the Metallic Car Spring Company, of New-York, will be held at the office of the Company, on TUESDAY, Nov. 12, 1861, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order.
RICHARD VOSE, Secretary.

$15,000.—$5,000—$2,000—TO LEND ON property, $6,000 and $1,000 on improved Brooklyn property. $10,000, $6,000 and $4,000 on first-class farms.
R. SALTONSTALL, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., second story, front.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

CONEY ISLAND AND BROOKLYN RAILROAD COMPANY SHARES, one hundred dollars paid, for sale by RAYMOND EGERTON, No. 16 Exchange-place.

HARTFORD PAPER AND PAPER KNOWN in this market, wanted at current rates, by GEO. P. BISSELL & CO., Bankers, Hartford Conn. Hartford collections remitted for on day of payment at lowest rates.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—$3,000 WORTH OF Importers' and Traders' Bank Stock: also, $2,000 Park Bank Stock. Address, stating price, J. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNished the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN S. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

WANTED—$3,000 IN EXCHANGE FOR REAL estate, in a country village; books, stationery, Yankee notions, &c. Address C. T., Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

DIAMONDS BOUGHT FOR CASH BY D. BRUHL, No. 5 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEment house, with under-cellar, in Bedford-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Rent very low. Apply to PETER A. BERT, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer, No. 332 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

TO LET.—A NICE, TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 16 Charlton-st., with all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order, just been newly painted inside and out—a very desirable house for a small family, in a good neighborhood. Apply to JOHN WHITE, No. 111 Wall-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED WITH ALL NECESSAries for housekeeping, to a very small family only—A large front and back parlor, with kitchen, kitchen utensils, &c. No interference. Rent, $20 per month, in advance. Apply at No. 62 6th-av.

TO LET.—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE, SITUated in a block of seven, on 53d-st., between 4th and 5th-avs. convenient to cars. Rent $250, to a good tenant. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

TO LET.—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES, with stores attached, corner Bedford and De Kalb-aves., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—TWO STORY BRICK HOUSE ON Dekalb-av., near Skillman-st., Brooklyn; all modern improvements. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., N. Y.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms 200 feet by 45 feet; engines 1,000 horse power. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Sup't.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET AT FORT WASHINGTON.—A FAMily going to Europe next week, will let, at a very moderate price, a large furnished house at this depot, with the use of an extensive stable and grounds. The situation is salubrious and unsurpassed for beauty on the Hudson river, and within thirty minutes' drive of the Central Park. For details apply at once to THOMAS J. STEWART, No. 79 Cedar-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NEAR Union-square, in 17th-st.,—to a private family only. The house is 25 by 60 feet, 4 stories high, modern, convenient and well furnished. Furniture nearly new. The location is one of the best in the City. Address C. W., Box No. 265 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A SMALL private family only, No. 76 East 22d-st.; twelve rooms, with the improvements, in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY a three-story high-stoop house; must contain all the modern improvements, gas, water, gas fixtures, etc., and must be in perfect order. Give description of the house, stating also, lowest rent, &c., and address Box 3,220 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE IN THE VIcinity of this City, of about five acres, or a house at Brooklyn, with a few lots adjoining, for which a well-rented warehouse property will be given in exchange. Apply to H. C. ADAMS, 79 Cedar-st.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF THREE GROWN persons, the second floor of a house, between 10th and 20th sts., and between 4th and 6th avs., without board. References exchanged. Address LODGER, Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

ROOM WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES a room either furnished, or unfurnished, near the City Hall, in Brooklyn, in which to give instruction on the banjo. Any person having a room as above to let, will address G. C. D., Box No. 208 *Times* office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

CHATHAM, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALSE GUISES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Impotency, Pimples, Involuntary Loss of Seminal Fluids, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys; Stricture, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among the contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of both male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Cepahlis, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st., H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DEWITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs, thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 156th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a Sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptives and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free to any address, on receipt of two stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DR. EARL'S DRAGEES, IN THE FORM of pretty pink lozenges—delightful to take, superior to copaiva capsules, &c. Cure in three days. Mailed in boxes, $1. Dr. Earl's Anti-Delersive Essense, a substitute for mercury; cures syphilitic, mercurial and rheumatic diseases. Price $2. Dr. Earl's Parisian Preventives. Mailed, $3 per dozen. Dr. Earl's *Marriage Guide*, a rare and curious work. Splendid illustrations; in sealed envelope, 25 cents. Office No. 68 White-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c., supplying the means of self-cure. By one who cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by inclosing a post-paid address and envelope.

SEEK THE TRUE PHYSICIAN.—DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., has cured innumerable cases of secret diseases, and will speedily give you restored health. Do not procrastinate, but call early. Hundreds are disappointed till finding Dr. WARD'S office, No. 12 Laight-st., and trying his great remedies, when they are thereupon almost immediately cured. A perfect cure guaranteed. A radical cure always effected.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor, the great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate and safe removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERtain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PRIZE COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—THE *United States, &c.*, vs. *The bark Pioneer and cargo, captured as a prize.*—In pursuance of an order of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, made in the above cause on the 26th day of October, 1861, the undersigned, Prize Commissioners, will expose to sale at public auction, on the 11th day of November instant, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the wharf opposite the Union Stores, (one dock north of Hamilton Ferry,) in the City of Brooklyn, the aforesaid bark *Pioneer*, her tackle, apparel and furniture, as she lies; and her cargo, consisting of salt, in bags, will in like manner be sold immediately thereafter, at the aforesaid Union Stores, where the same is or will be stored.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 4, 1861.
E. H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT, } Prize Commissioners.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF PROPERTY SOLD FOR UNPAID TAXES AND CROTON WATER RENTS IN JUNE, 1860.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, occupants or persons otherwise interested therein, that the detailed statement of the property sold in June, 1860, for the unpaid taxes of 1855, and the unpaid Croton water rents of 1854, is published in the *Commercial Advertiser* on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, describing the property so sold, and the time when the same must be redeemed, in default of which leases will be issued therefor.
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk of Arrears.
Department of Finance, Bureau of Arrears, Oct. 22, 1861.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statutes. WILLIAM DRYDEN, insolvent, of the town of Denmark, in the County of Lewis and State of New-York. Notice first published 14th Sept., 1861. Creditors to appear before Hon. Henry E. Turner, County Judge of Lewis County, at his Chambers in Lowville, Lewis County, New-York, on the 25th day of November, 1861, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.
N. B. SYLVESTER, Attorney for Insolvent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLOTTE FULLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of August, 1861.
PHILIP MILLSPAUGH, Executor.
au30-1aw6mF

IRON AND HARDWARE.

IRON KEGS AND CANS.—THE METALLIC KEG COMPANY is furnishing iron kegs for painting ink, drugs, &c. They are stronger and lighter than wood; perfectly tight without solder, and ship without packing. Paints and lead put up in this manner can be had at JESSUP & CHILDS', No. 127 Maiden-lane, CHRISTAL & DONOHUE'S, No. 226 Pearl-st., and at other manufacturers.
The cans for kerosene, oil, varnish, &c., from five to forty-five gallons, are stronger and tighter than tin, and in every respect preferable. Apply at the manufactory, Nos. 42 and 44 Greene-st., basement.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c., AT LOW prices. A well assorted stock, must be closed out shortly. Great inducements offered to cash buyers. A fine assortment of pocket cutlery, padlocks, files, hollow-ware and heavy goods. No. 86 Warren-st.
Also to rent, the first-class, three story house, No. 65 Hammond-st., in first-rate order, low, to a good tenant, from this time to 1st May next, or on a lease for a term of years. Apply as above.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,
Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, at wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Plain, decorated and grained; solid walnut and oak sets; mattresses, spring beds, &c. Suites from $25 upward. J. W. FISHER & CO., Manufacturers, No. 650 Broadway, between Bleecker and Bond sts., marble building.

ENAMELED BEDROOM FURNITURE, of warranted manufacture, at $24 and upwards, at FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established in 1848.

THERE IS ONE PLACE IN THE CITY where pure country cows' milk is sold, and no other, for 6 cents a quart, at No. 146 East 10th-st., by the Rockland County and New-Jersey Milk Association, between Broadway and 4th-av.
S. W. CANFIELD,
General Agent.
Reference—Come and see for yourselves.

WHERE TO GO RIGHT TO THE SPOT.

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.
They clear the Throat.
They give strength and volume to the voice.
They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.
They are delightful to the taste.
They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections; they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right o the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package, I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of anydisagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

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SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

A accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State, at Washington.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....76

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. | AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. | CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. | AMERICA, Capt. Hockley
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. | NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesd'y, Nov. 6.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 13.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 20.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 4.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, NOV. 9.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 9, at noon.
This steamer—unsurpassed for safety and comfort—has double engines under deck, inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
The steamer FULTON will sail Dec. 7.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Nov. 9
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Nov. 16
EDINBURGH.....SATURDAY, Nov. 23

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London.....80 | Steerage to London.....33
First Cabin to Paris.....85 | Steerage to Paris.....38
First Cabin to Hamburg.....85 | Steerage to Hamburg.....35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $100. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.
By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to procure passports before going on board the steamer.
For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VAN GOSEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

STEAMER ARAGO—PASSPORTS.—BY RECent regulations, all persons leaving the United States are required to have Passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington. Compliance is peremptory.

THE UNITED STATES PASSPORT AGENCY—At No. 34½ Pine-st.
O. IRVING, Agent.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at White Plains and all stations north to Chatham Four Corners, and at Kinderhook, to land New-York passengers.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations north of Yorkville.
For White Plains—8:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6:45 P. M., from 26th-st. depot, stopping at all stations.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from White-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations.
For Williams' Bridge—8:15, 11:15 A. M., and 2:30, 4, 5, 6:45 and 8:30 P. M., from 26th-st. dépôt, stopping at all stations.
Returning, will leave Albany, 10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains, and at Kinderhook on signal for New-York passengers only. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Fremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:15 and 10 A. M., and 4:45 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge, 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

IMPORTANT TO PERSONS GOING TO NORTHERN AND WESTERN MISSOURI, ST. JOSEPH IN MISSOURI, THE STATE OF KANSAS, AND ALL POINTS IN AND WEST OF KANSAS.—Persons traveling to Western Missouri, and to Kansas by St. Joseph in Missouri, and all points in and west of Kansas to the Pacific Ocean, are advised that the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD, if they go by St. Louis, is the only all rail route to St. Joseph, which is the furthest point West reached by rail. It is thirteen hours quicker than any other route, and the price is the same—never higher than by other routes. Travelers to the FAR WEST should be careful in purchasing their tickets through, to see that they read by the NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD. This route, besides other advantages, carries the traveler by the great city of the West, St. Louis.
ISAAC H. STURGEON,
President and General Superintendent North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis, Mo.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Cleveland, Erie, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

PARKTAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places.
Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12½ P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M. for Greenport; 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30 and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M. and 12:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., and 12:30, 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:15 and 9:15 A. M., and 4:25 and 6:25 P. M.; for Sufferns, at 4:25 P. M.
T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$3,000.—A BUSINESS FOR SALE—Worth having, now yielding $3,000 to $4,000 yearly; is a pleasant, safe, regular business, several years established. Can be further increased. Ill-health cause of selling. All satisfactory information and particulars freely given at the office of the Institute, corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st.

$150 PER MONTH MADE BY ENTERprising Agents selling DOWNER'S PATENT HEMMER and SHIELD for hand sewing; protects the finger and makes a beautiful hem. Samples sent on receipt of 25 cents. Address A. H. DOWNER, No. 442 Broadway, New-York.

$450 CASH WILL PURCHASE A VERY valuable patent right for hotels, private dwellings, &c.; $2,000 has been offered on time, but being compelled to leave for the Southwest, I will sacrifice it for the above amount. Address PATENT, Box 167 *Times* Office.

BUSINESS WANTED.—A PARTY WITH SOME capital wishes to engage in a cash-paying business already established. Address, with real name, COLE, Box No. 126 *Times* Office; none others will be answered. Confidential in all cases.

WANTED—A PARTNER WITH CASH CAPITAL in the retail grocery business, about to be opened in one of the best avenues and houses in the City. None but respectable parties need apply at No. 64 West 30th-st., between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 376 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $10. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

LIVE AMERICAN EAGLE FOR SALE—Price $15. Inquire of T. C. BUTLER, No. 406 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AUCTION SALES.

BY J. L. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PERREMPTORY SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HORSES, CARRIAGES, CATTLE, FARMING UTENSILS, CROPS, &c., by order of Administratrix E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, at the residence of the late D. Lynch Lawrence, Throg's Neck, Westchester County, commencing on TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and continue the sale daily.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting in part of handsome rosewood parlor suits in brocatel, pier and mantel glasses, marble top centre tables, bronze and marble clocks and candelabras, elegant walnut library table, chairs, bookcases, &c., rosewood French bedsteads, dressing tables, wardrobes, with mirrors; dressing bureaus, second suite of cottage furniture, beds and bedding, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, handsome china and glassware.
Also, a number of fine paintings, engravings and statuary, handsome carriages, barouches, rockaways and light wagons, dog-carts, large and small sleighs, single and double harness, saddles, bridles, lap robes, blankets, &c.; four fine horses, very fast, one p

THE GREAT REBELLION.

[Continued from First Page.]

and Savannah Railroad, and by reason of the fact before stated, offers a very eligible site for purposes of commerce. *In the event of blockade of the Southern Coast by a naval power this point could be easily made a sure protection to the inland commerce passing between Charleston and Savannah.* This bluff is considerably higher than the adjoining island and is said to be healthy. The approach from the Broad River is used by steamers constantly. Twelve feet at mean low water can be carried through."

Port Royal Island, the chief of the group above mentioned, is surrounded by the Broad, Port Royal, Coosaw and Beaufort Rivers, and is about twelve miles long and six wide. On the east side of the island, and about mid-way, stands the town of Beaufort, on Beaufort River, the approach of which does not admit vessels of over eleven feet draft. Beaufort is about ten miles from the sea, and sixteen miles from the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, and this important line is itself directly approachable by water through Broad River and St. Helena Sound and Combahee River. A force moving up the river from Beaufort, *viâ* Beaufort and Coosaw and Port Royal rivers, would strike the Charleston and Savannah Railroad at about midway between Charleston and Savannah, and about 50 miles from either city—a fact which renders obvious the immense strategic importance of that line. Beaufort is the Newport of South Carolina, and has a white population of about one thousand. It is thus described by Sir CHARLES LYELL, in his *Travels in the United States:*

"Beaufort, a picturesque town composed of an assemblage of villas, the summer residences of numerous planters, who retire here during the hot season, when the interior of South Carolina is unhealthy for the whites. Each villa is shaded by a verandah, surrounded by live oaks and orange trees."

Beaufort District is the southernmost district or county of South Carolina, and has an area of 1,540 square miles. It is separated from Georgia by the Savannah river, and is bounded on the northeast by the Combahee river, and intersected by the Coosawhatche. The surface is low and level, the soil sandy and alluvial, producing cotton, rice, Indian corn and potatoes in great abundance. It is one of the most thickly settled districts of the State, the population in 1850 being 38,805, of whom no less than 32,279 were negro slaves!

The region around Port Royal Entrance and Island has a strange, eventful and romantic history. It was, in fact, the first settled spot on the coast of North America. How interesting, in view of our expedition, to read the story of another expedition to the same locality just three hundred years ago. The first colony was sent out by Admiral COLIGNI, a zealous Protestant, and then one of the Ministers of the Crown, who at the time of the war between the French Protestants and Catholics obtained permission of CHARLES IX. to plant a colony of Protestants in Florida—a name then applied also to a great part of the Southern coast. Command of two vessels was accordingly given to JEAN RIBAULT, "a man experi, in sea causes," and in the Spring of 1562 he landed on the Florida coast. Sailing northward, he discovered several rivers, one of which, from "the fairness and largeness of its harbor," he called the Port Royal River. The old chronicler LAUDONIERE, who accompanied the expedition, describes the scene in glowing colors. Splendid forests, shores festooned with rich grape clusters, birds of brilliant plumage, stags and deer in the luxuriant savannahs. As the commander cast his eye across the waters of the beautiful river before him, says LAUDONIERE, and measured the breadth of its mouth and the depth of its sounding, he persuaded himself tha "all the argosies of Venice could ride upon its bosom." Accordingly, upon the island a few miles up Port Royal River he erected, it is said, on the very spot where the town of Beaufort now stands, a pillar with the arms of France, and a few days after built a fort which, in honor of his King, CHARLES IX., he called Charles' Fort—*Arx Carolina*—from which circumstance the country took the name of Carolina. RIBAULT reminded the colonists that they were now occupants of a "vast country, filled with every goodly promise, where every man was to be honored, not for his birth or fortune, but on account of his own personal achievements"—a lesson, by the way, sadly neglected by after-settlers of Carolina. Thus it was on that very spot that, for the first time, three hundred years ago, on the North American coast, the flag of a civilized colony might be seen by the approaching mariner. But this first French colony did not flourish, and after sending out another to the same locality, the French, in 1567, gave up all idea of making settlements.

It was almost a century after this before the English began to colonize around Port Royal. Early in the seventeenth century, Lord CARDROSS led a colony from Scotland, and settled at Port Royal; but this place, claiming, from an agreement with the Lords Proprietaries, coördinate authority with the Governor and Grand Council of Charleston, it was compelled, with circumstances of outrage, to acknowledge submission. Settlement, however, does not seem to have progressed very rapidly, for in a tract entitled "*A New Description of That Fertile and Pleasant Province of Carolina, by John Archdale, Governor of the same*, 1767," the following passage occurs:

"The principal place is Port Royal,—please God it may be seated with English and Scots in a considerable body, because it is a bold port, and also a frontier upon the Spaniard at Augustine. The Scots did, about twenty years since, begin a settlement with about ten families, but were distressed by the Spaniards. O! how might the Scots that go now as Switzers to serve foreign nations; how might they, I say, strengthen our American colonies, and increase the trade of Great Britain and enrich themselves at home and abroad!"

In 1670, WM. SAYLE was sent out as Governor, and in his letter of instructions he was told to "cause all the people at Port Royal *to swear allegiance to our sovereign lord the King, and subscribe fidelity to the proprietors and the form of Government established by them.*" There will probably soon be opportunity for the "people of Port Royal" to swear a far nobler allegiance.

The town of Beaufort was founded about 1700. It was called *Beauford*, in honor of Prince HENRY, Duke of Beauford, Lord Palatine. It is thus described just a century ago:

"Beaufort is the next most considerable place, though a small town, pleasantly situated on the south side of a sea island, named Port Royal, from its harbor, which is capacious and safe, and into which ships of a large size may sail; *here is a Collector, with other Custom-house officers.* [There probably soon *will be.*] The harbor is defended by a small fort, lately built of tappy, a cement composed of oyster shells, beat small, with a mixture of lime and water, and is very durable. The fort has two demi-bastions, to the river, and one bastion to the land, with a gate and ditch; the barracks are very good, and will lodge 100 men; there are in it 16 weighty cannon, not yet mounted, the platform and parapet wall *not being finished for want of money*"—("A Short Description of the Province of South Carolina." Anon. 1763.]

In a MS. "Account of Missionaries sent to South Carolina," we are told that "The Parish of St. Helen's, in Port Royal Island, in 1712, agreed to have a minister resident among them; they never had had a minister there, and *the people lived all without using any kind of publick divine worship.*"

It is curious with what persistent iteration we find the old writers insisting on the great importance of Port Royal and Beaufort Harbor. There is not the least doubt that had it not been for the proximity of the Spaniards at St. Augustine, who constantly massacred and harassed the nascent communities at Port Royal, that the settlers would never have been obliged to abandon it, and go up and found Charleston, which they did about the middle of the seventeenth century. Here are one or two specimen opinions:

"The Port Royal River hath depth of water enough for any ship in the world, in or out, and as good a harbor as any Nature hath made, sufficient to hold and contain all the Royal Navy. *With regard to its situation for any expedition, it is as well as can be desired, for nothing could escape the sight of a cruiser there.*"

The date of that tract is 1693! Here is another:

"The whole Royal Navy might ride with safety in Port Royal Harbor. *Its situation renders it an excellent station for a squadron of ships in time of War.*" (HEWATT'S *South Carolina*, 1750.)

Are not these prophetic passages?

Prophecies which our Great Expedition has translated into realities. The whole country awaits with the liveliest interest the developments about to take place in the region whose features and history we have just described.

ANOTHER MASSACHUSETTS REGIMENT.

The Twenty-third Massachusetts Regiment, Col. KURTZ, will arrive in this City on Saturday morning. They will be received at Pier No. 3 North River, by the Sons of Massachusetts, who are requested to meet there at 9 o'clock. The regiment will be escorted to the Park Barracks, where they will breakfast. The officers will partake of a dejeuner at the Astor House, provided by the Sons, at which many of our distinguished citizens will be present. Rev. Dr. TYNG will make the welcoming address. The following gentlemen have been selected by Col. FRANK E. HOWE as Marshals: Capt. SAMUEL HATHAWAY, Col. O. D. ASHLEY, Maj. J. W. CURRIER, Dr. F. WILLIS FISHER, and Capt. W. H. L. BARNES. Badges can be obtained of either of these gentlemen, and tickets to the "welcoming breakfast" at the Astor House, or at No. 203 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Excitement Consequent Upon the Removal of Gen. Fremont.

Gen. Hunter's Order on Assuming Command.

The Chances of an Immediate Battle Lessening.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Monday, Nov. 4.

It will be impossible to exaggerate the gloom which pervaded our camps yesterday, and nothing but Gen. FREMONT'S urgent endeavors prevented it from ripening into general mutiny. His quarters were thronged with officers all day expressing their indignation and their inclination to resign. The Germans were there *en masse*, and talked loudly about resisting forcibly Gen. HUNTER'S assuming the command.

As the enemy were entrenching themselves on Wilson's Creek, and nothing was heard of HUNTER, and in accordance with their most earnest entreaties, Gen. FREMONT finally promised, just at dark, that he would lead the army to attack them this morning if Gen. HUNTER did not arrive. I never saw anything at all approaching the excitement which this announcement created. It caused immense cheering around the headquarters, which spread in all directions from camp to camp, and there was almost uninterrupted cheering growing more and more remote as the news reached the camps further, and from the advanced portion of the army. For two hours and a-half a dozen bands were serenading the General at once. Everybody was preparing to start for the battle-field at daylight, and the all-pervading disappointment was changed into universal joy. Our army, under that inspiration, would have whipped a hundred thousand men; but at ten o'clock Gen. HUNTER, the new Commander of the Western Department, arrived.

Gen. HUNTER spent an hour and a half with Gen. FREMONT, who gave him his plans of battle.

Gen. HUNTER then assumed command of the army, and Gen. FREMONT left for St. Louis, *viâ* Tipton, this morning.

If we have a fight before the army recovers from its last and cruel disappointment, we fear greatly for the result, but hope for the best.

Gen. POPE is here, with his entire Division.

Gen. HUNTER'S Division will be here to-night, when the troops will all be up.

All of Gen. FREMONT'S Staff left with him, with the exception of Cols. LOVEJOY, SHANK and HUDSON.

The following is Gen. HUNTER'S order upon assuming command of the army:

HEADQUARTERS, WESTERN DEPARTMENT.
SPRINGFIELD, MO., Nov. 4, 1861.

ORDER, No. 1.—The command of this Department having been relinquished by Maj.-Gen. JOHN C. FREMONT, is assumed by the undersigned.

Officers commanding divisions, together with their brigade commanders, are requested to report immediately at these headquarters.

(Signed,) J. HUNTER,
Major-General Commanding.

INTERESTING REPORTS FROM ROLLA.

ROLLA, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The following is correspondence to the St. Louis *Democrat*:

The expedition under Col. DODGE, which left here a few days since in quest of Ex-Judge FREEMAN'S band of marauding rebels, took possession of Houston, Texas County, on the 4th, and captured a large amount of rebel property and several prominent Secessionists, including some officers of the rebel army. A large mail for the rebel army was also captured, containing information of the position of the entire rebel force in Missouri.

Capt. WOOD, with his Rangers, has gone forward to Spring Valley, to rout the main body of FREEMAN'S band stationed there.

Capt. STEVENS, who left Springfield Tuesday morning, has reached here, and reports that Tuesday morning our pickets were to be extended beyond the old battle-ground at Wilson's Creek, the advance guard of the enemy having retreated from that position. Their advance guard at that point numbered 7,500 strong.

Gen. WYMAN had been appointed Provost-Marsal of Springfield, and our lines were strictly guarded, no person being allowed to pass west or southwest.

NO BATTLE EXPECTED IMMEDIATELY.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 7.

A letter from an officer of high rank in Springfield, dated the 6th, says the army was quiet and in good spirits, and that there was no enemy near, and Gen. HUNTER had no expectation of a battle at present.

A dispatch from Gen. FREMONT, dated "in Camp' near Quincy, Mo., 6th," says that he will be in St Louis Friday, accompanied by 408 men.

CAPTURE OF NATIONAL TROOPS.

KANSAS CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

One hundred and twenty National troops, under Capt. SCHIELD'S, were captured by the enemy near Little Sontafe. Mo., this morning. The Nationals were on their way to join Gen. FREMONT'S column. The reported force of the enemy was 500 men.

THE REMAINS OF COL. BAKER.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 7.

Col. BAKER'S remains reached here at 1½ o'clock, in charge of a Committee, who were received at the depôt by Mayor HENRY. A procession was then formed, composed of two regiments of Home Guards and a large number of distinguished military and naval officers. The procession proceeded to Independence Hall, where the body will lie in state. The ceremonies were conducted with great solemnity and pomp.

The military portion of the procession comprised the First and Second Regiments of the Home Guards and Col. GREGORY'S regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The City Greys acted as a body guard. The pallbearers were Major-Gens. PATTERSON and CADWALADER, Brigadiers REILEY, PLEASANTON and PATTERSON, Cols. JONES and DARE, and Major SMITH, of the California Regiment. A number of officers of the army and navy were present.

Capt. HICKS, of the California Regiment, who was badly wounded, also attended the funeral.

The streets through which the procession passed were crowded with spectators.

Thousands of people this evening visited Independence Hall, where the remains of the honored dead have been placed at the foot of the statue of WASHINGTON.

MILITARY AND NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The recent promotion of a number of non-commissioned officers to Second Lieutenants has caused many of the Sergeants on duty at depôts, as drill instructors, to apply for transfers to regiments, as they have no chance of being promoted unless they are attached to a regiment. Col. LOOMIS, commanding on Governor's Island, has intimated that he cannot entertain any more applications for transfers, as he must retain a sufficient number of men competent to drill recruits and attend to the ordinary duties of non-commissioned officers at a principal depôt.

As instances of the rapid manner in which promotions take place now, in comparison with what they did for many years back, we may mention the promotion of Lieut. HAWKINS, Adjutant on Governor's Island, to a Captaincy, and Second Lieut. B. P. MINNACK, of the Twelfth Infantry, to a First Lieutenancy. Neither of these gentlemen have held their commissions many months. Hitherto an officer was fortunate if he obtained his company within twelve years after being first commissioned.

The purchased bark *Fredonia* arrived at the Brooklyn Navy-yard yesterday and hauled into the berth vacated by the bark *Rosebuck*. Her armament, which will be put on board as soon as she is ready for it, will consist of six 32-pounders.

The officers and men of the *Rosebuck* are ordered to be on board to-day, when she will be put into commission.

The purchased steamer *Flambeau* also arrived, and lays by the side of the *De Soto*. The latter steamer will be ready to be turned over to her commander on Monday next.

The steamer *Santiago de Cuba* and the clipper ship *Shepherd Knapp* left the Yard yesterday and anchored off the Battery. The steamer *Connecticut* will sail to-morrow for Fortress Monroe.

The *Pensacola*, *Jacob Bell*, *Hetzell* and *Anacosta*, now at the Washington Navy-yard, will soon be ready to sail.

The propeller *Samuel J. Holley*, recently purchased, after being fitted out at a private yard, will go to the Brooklyn Navy-yard to receive her armament of four 32-pounders.

FIGHTING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

News from Gen. Rosecrans to Tuesday Morning.

THE CONTEST YET UNDECIDED.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The *Commercial* has advices from Gen. ROSECRANS' army up to 8 o'clock Tuesday morning.

The rebel batteries commanded from the west side of the river the road on the east side, used by Gen. ROSECRANS' supply trains, from the Kanawha Falls, which is a mile and a half below the junction of the Gauley and New Rivers, to Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters at TOMPKINS' farm, on New River, five miles above the junction. The supply trains of our army, therefore, have been discontinued during the day, and are run only at night.

The rebels had three batteries of two guns each opposite TOMPKINS' farm, one opposite to the mouth of Gauley, and one opposite the Kanawha Falls, the latter being the most dangerous. Their firing was sharp on Monday morning, but very slow in the afternoon, and it is supposed that the rebels were short of ammunition.

Our artillery replied, and silenced the battery opposite the mouth of Gauley.

Two of our men and several horses were wounded by shells on Monday morning.

Nothing definite is known of the strength of the rebels, but their operations indicate desperation or great confidence.

Monday evening, Gen. BENHAM'S Brigade was two miles below Gauley, and it is believed have crossed the river during the night. A steamboat was detained at that point for transportation across the river.

The troops were ordered to prepare four days' rations, and be ready to move.

Gen. ROSECRANS had just received a battery of ten Parrott 10-pounders.

The troops were confident that they could cross the river and bag the enemy, but some expressed fears that such movements have been calculated for and desired by the enemy.

The elevation opposite the mouth of the Gauley is known as Cotton Hill, and is considerably higher than the ground on our side.

THE ATTACK ON GEN. ROSECRANS.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 5.

Capt. GOLDING, of Gen. ROSECRANS' Staff, and Quartermaster JOHN MACKABEE, of the Eleventh Ohio Regiment, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon from Gauley Bridge, which place they left Saturday morning. From these gentlemen we gather some interesting particulars of the engagement reported by telegraph to have taken place at that point Friday, and which many persons were apprehensive had resulted disastrously to our cause for the reason that nothing additional could be learned from the same source.

For the benefit of those not familiar with the topography of the country in the vicinity of Gauley Bridge, it may be proper to state that at that point the Gauley and New Rivers come together, forming the Great Kanawha, just as the Alleghany and Monongahela Rivers unite in forming the Ohio. Gauley Bridge, or rather what was the bridge before WISE burned it in his precipitate retreat last July, spans Gauley River about two hundred yards above its confluence with the New. The country is very mountainous, the hills on all sides looming up fully 500 feet, and the water courses almost entirely covering the valleys, so that there is not room in many places for even a wagon road. Our forces are encamped at the bridge, and at several points on the east bank of New River, extending up that stream twelve or fifteen miles. This brief explanation may serve to make Capt. GOLDING'S statement more intelligible.

On Friday morning a detachment of scouts from the Second Kentucky Regiment, under Capt. WHEELER, returned to Gen. ROSECRANS' headquarters, and reported the rebels in considerable force on the west side of New River. This intelligence created no uneasiness, for the reason that the country there is an almost impassable wilderness, and the enemy had no means of crossing, if he were so disposed. Our skirmishers occasionally penetrate this benighted region, but we believe it has never been deemed necessary to throw out pickets in that direction.

Shortly after Capt. WHEELER'S return, two batteries were opened upon our troops in the vicinity of Gauley Bridge from the hills on the opposite side of the river—one directly opposite the bridge, and the other two miles lower down, at the falls of the Kanawha, opposite a large brick house, in which our Commissary's supplies were stored. These batteries played away nearly all day, the Commissary's quarters affording them a fine mark, but so bad was their firing, *they did not strike the building once!* In almost every instance their balls and shell fell short. The upper battery, after wasting a good deal of ammunition, succeeded in driving the Eleventh Ohio from their camp on the hillside opposite, and in sinking a flat-boat, which served our army as a ferry. This was the extent of the damage done. Not a man was killed and the flatboat was raised again the same evening, and made to do good service that night, as will be seen.

It was not till the day had far advanced that our artillery could be brought to bear upon the rebel batteries. Our rifled guns were all at the various camps up New River, but when they were once placed in position, it was not long until both the rebel batteries were silenced.

A train of wagons, on its way from Gauley Bridge to our encampments above, was fired upon the same day, when five or six miles up the river, by rebel infantry, and two of our men were wounded. Three companies from Gen. BENHAM'S camp, at Hawk's Nest, came to their relief, and soon drove the enemy back of the hills.

Friday night Gen. BENHAM'S Brigade moved down the river to Gauley Bridge, and were ferried across the river on the flatboat which the rebels had previously sunk. They moved along the base of the hill upon which the rebel batteries had been planted, intending to go down as far as Loup Creek, three or four miles below, where there is a gap in the mountains, and a road leading to the rear of where the rebels are encamped. Another brigade, McCOOK'S or SCHENCK'S, would probably cross above, and it is confidently believed our troops will be able to surround the insurgents on these mountains before they can make their escape. On his arrival at Charleston, Saturday evening, Capt. GOLDING learned by telegraph that the firing from the rebel batteries had not been renewed.

LATER.—Since writing the above, the steamer *Allen Collier* has arrived from Camp Enyart, which place she left Sunday morning, but brings nothing additional of importance from Gauley Bridge.

We learn, however, from the officers of the *Collier* that a battalion of PIATT'S Zouaves had left Winfield and gone to Mud Bridge, on Guyandotte Creek, where they Saturday night captured twenty-five prisoners.

LIEUT. KURTZ IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 6.

Lieut. KURTZ, of the United States navy, whose arrival at Washington from Richmond, on his parole of honor, has been previously noticed, is now stopping in this city. His parole, which is for fifty days, was obtained chiefly through the intercession of Ex-Senator MALLORY, after enduring for several weeks, in company with a fellow-prisoner, Lieut. SELDEN also of the navy, the horrors of a Richmond cell.

The chief object of the rebel authorities for granting his parole was to obtain Lieut. KURTZ'S influence with the Washington Cabinet, to arrange for an exchange of prisoners, including himself, and it is understood that he has so far enlisted the sympathies of the Government by his description of the ill-treatment of the National prisoners, as to have received from Secretary SEWARD and Secretary WELLES, as well as the President, the assurance that the Cabinet would give the matter the deepest consideration without delay, with the prospect of succeeding in effecting some amicable arrangement which will meet the views of the rebels, and at the same time preserve the dignity of the Government.

Lieut. KURTZ will probably be exchanged with a Dr. SHARP, now prisoner at Fort McHenry.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

Return of the Rebel Steamer Theodora to Savannah.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE SUMTER.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 7.

Late Southern papers received here state that the steamer *Theodora* had arrived at Savannah with a valuable cargo of coffee, ammunition, saltpetre, sulphur and small arms.

The *Theodora* brought EX-Minister MEADE from Brazil, and Capt. S. J. SHORT, of the British Navy, who has tendered his services to the rebel Government.

A South Carolinian, who arrived from Europe, reports the feeling in England and France warming up in favor of the South.

Col. TILGHMAN has been appointed a rebel Brigadier-General, and supersedes Gen. ALCORN in command at Hopkinsville.

Mr. BENJAMIN had been formally appointed Secretary of War.

The vote for President and Vice-President of the Confederate States, on the 6th, was expected to be small, and it was thought that DAVIS and STEPHENS would encounter but little opposition.

Gen. HARDEE has been promoted to a Major-Generalship. He and A. S. JOHNSTON were at Bowling Green on the 4th.

ZOLLICKOFFER has fallen back to Cumberland Gap and to Knoxville for reinforcements.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The armed Confederate steamer has brought into Charleston the brigs *Betsey Ann Wells*, of Maine, *Michael* and *Tennessee*, and six others.

The privateer *Sumter* is said to have been captured to the leeward of Barbadoes.

The eccentric WIGFALL has been made a Brigadier-General, and Hon. Mr. BENHAM a Major-General.

The rebels stated in Richmond that 516 vessels have run the Southern blockade since the 15th of May.

The Little Rock *Gazette* says that SOLON BORLAND has been appointed a Brigadier-General.

The Louisville *Journal* is credibly informed that in the counties south of Greene River Gen. BUCKNER'S men, within the last four or five days, have stolen or seized from six to eight hundred wagons.

IMPORTANT FROM KENTUCKY.

An Expedition from Cairo Against Columbus—Heavy Cannonading Heard.

CAIRO, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The following is a special to the Chicago *Evening Journal*:

The expedition which left here last evening, and the destination of which is supposed to be Columbus, is having a warm time. Heavy cannonading has been heard here for the last few hours. We are expecting momentarily to hear of the capture of Columbus.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The whole vote polled in this city, yesterday, was 21,069. The Union ticket received an average of 17,722.

AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD, the candidate for Governor, has a majority of 14,375 in the city, and it will reach nearly 30,000 in the State.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY AFFAIRS.

HARRISBURGH, Thursday, Nov. 7.

Col. LUJEANE, of the Pennsylvania Ninety-ninth Regiment, has been superseded by Col. J. W. SWEENEY, of the mercantile firm of HALLOWELL & Co., of Philadelphia.

THE WISCONSIN TENTH REGIMENT.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The Wisconsin Tenth Regiment, Col. CHAPIN, leaves here for Louisville on Saturday.

A SERGEANT OF THE McCLELLAN RIFLES SHOT.

On Saturday last a Sergeant, named DAVENPORT, belonging to the McClellan Rifles, was shot by Capt. FITZ JAMES O'BRIEN, of the same regiment. It appears that DAVENPORT, who is said to be the most desperate and unruly man in the regiment, was met outside the limits of the camp by Capt. O'BRIEN, who asked him for his pass, as is the rule. DAVENPORT made some impertinent answer; Capt. O'BRIEN said not another word, but passed on, intending to report the Sergeant at headquarters for insolence to his superior officer. DAVENPORT followed him, still using insulting language. At this Capt. O'BRIEN drew his pistol, and commanded the man to fall back. To this DAVENPORT paid no attention, but still closed on the Captain. Over seven times he was told not to come nearer, but he still advanced upon O'BRIEN, who was retreating. Finally he made a rush upon the Captain, whose pistol went off accidentally. Feeling overpowered, O'BRIEN again cocked the pistol, and shot the man in the abdomen. DAVENPORT, who is now rapidly recovering, has served under the British Government in India; such being the case, he must have known that it was against all military discipline to insult, much less strike, a superior officer, and by so doing he placed himself in a position to be shot any moment.

DEPARTURE OF THE SECOND REGIMENT N. Y. V. ARTILLERY.

This regiment, which consists of eight companies of eighty men each, left their camp on Staten Island, yesterday, for the seat of war. They are not at present supplied with a battery, but will be on their arrival at Washington. The third battalion will follow in a few days. The following are the field officers: Col. JEREMIAH PALMER, Lieut.-Col. BURTNETT, and Major ROCHE.

The Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Nov. 7.

Later returns show large Democratic gains. Racine County, which usually gives 1,000 Republican majority, is reported to have gone Democratic. The result is very close and doubtful.

THE ELECTION.

NEW-YORK CITY AND COUNTY.

LIST OF CANDIDATES ELECTED.

The following list will show the names of the successful candidates at the recent election held in this City:

Sheriff—James Lynch, Mozart.
County Clerk—Henry W. Genet, Tam., Mozart and Union.
District-Attorney—A. Oakey Hall, Rep. and Mozart.
Judges of Supreme Court—Thos. W. Clerke, re-elected unanimously.
Judges of Superior Court—John W. Barbour, Tam.; Claudius L. Monell, Tammany.
Judge of Common Pleas—John R. Brady, unanimously reelected.
Judge of Marine Court—Edmund L. Hearne, Tam.
Supervisors—Elijah F. Purdy, Tammany; Orison Blunt, Republican.

CORONERS.

J. W. Ranney, Rep. and Union.
John Wildey, Rep. and Union.
Edward Coffin, Rep. and Union.
Lewis Naumann, Rep. and Union.

SENATORS.

Dist.
Fourth—Christian B. Woodruff, Dem.
Fifth—Charles G. Cornell, Tam. and Union.
Sixth—John J. Bradley, Mozart and Union.
Seventh—Richard B. Connolly, Tam. and Rep.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

First—John Callahan, Tam. and Mozart.
Second—Daniel Leamy, Tammany.
Third—Geo. Loutrel, Tam. and Mozart.
Fourth—Wm. J. C. Kenney, Mozart.
Fifth—Jas. W. Bush, Rep. and Union.
Sixth—Wm. J. Coey, Tam. and Mozart.
Seventh—Henry J. Raymond, Rep. and Union.
Eighth—Wm. J. Olvany, Mozart.
Ninth—Alex. McLeod, Rep. and Union.
Tenth—D. M. O'Brien, Tam. and Mozart.
Eleventh—Noah A. Childs, Mozart and Union.
Twelfth—Andrew Smith, Tam.
Thirteenth—Alex. Ward, Tam. and Mozart.
Fourteenth—Royal Phelps, Rep. and Union.
Fifteenth—David S. Coddington, Tam.
Sixteenth—Dennis McCabe, Rep. and Union.
Seventeenth—Edmund Jones, Tam.

CITY VOTE ON THE STATE TICKET.

Sec'y of State.		Comptroller.		Atty Gen'l.	
People's. Ballard.	Dem. Jones.	People's. Robinson.	Dem. Scott.	People's. Dick'son.	Dem. Ch'pl'n.
W'ds 1.. 643	535	635	533	638	535
II.. 220	67	220	70	221	69
III.. 302	113	304	110	306	109
IV.. 696	512	709	508	715	496
V.. 981	460	992	454	998	415
VI.. 011	1445	914	1445	930	1434
VII..1829	1016	1832	998	1860	987
VIII..1634	798	1640	784	1708	769
IX..2626	1093	2640	1081	2676	1051
X..1261	616	1266	610	1267	601
XI..2102	1643	2004	1602	2012	1601
XII..1207	1369	1217	1361	1226	1345
XIII..1531	748	1541	747	1542	728
XIV..1444	560	1448	563	1475	538
XV..1779	275	1801	250	1812	240
XVI..2811	676	2745	658	2745	652
XVII..2917	1679	2936	1663	2952	1654
XVIII..2632	978	2643	965	2669	941
XIX..1891	1104	1889	1102	1901	1091
XX..2602	1689	2603	1695	2641	1657
XXI..2327	1108	2349	1094	2375	1056
XXII..2288	1005	2289	1026	2298	1042
Total..36,636	19,489	36,617	19,319	36,968	19,041

Majority for Ballard, 17,147; majority for Robinson, 17,298; majority for Dickinson, 17,927.

The aggregate of the vote on Canal Commissioner for the short term is as follows:

Bruce, Republican	12,098
Tallmadge, People's	13,232
Wright, Democrat	28,406

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The election of Theo. Miller (Dem.) for Justice of the Supreme Court of the Third District, is claimed as certain.

The *Evening Journal*, from meagre returns received, believes that Wright is elected Canal Commissioner, although still claiming some chance for Bruce.

Wyoming County—Fourteen of the 16 towns in this county give Jones, 1,024; Bruce, 1,611; Tallmage, 755; Wright, 997.

Saratoga County.—Full returns from fifteen towns and parts of four others give Ballard, 4,525; Jones, 2,805; Tallmadge, 4,072; Bruce, 762; Wright, 2,801. The places to hear from will increase the Union majority about 150.

Clinton County.—The returns of this county give the Union State ticket 550 majority as far as heard from.

Essex County gives the Union State ticket 1,000 majority.

MONROE COUNTY.

In Monroe County Bruce has 1,000 over Wright.

ONEIDA COUNTY.

Oneida County, except two towns and three election districts, gives Wright 5,553; Bruce, 5,342; Tallmade, 3,197.

Fire and Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 7.

The propeller *Hunter*, of the Buffalo and Chicago line, was burned this morning, while lying opposite the warehouse of STURGIS, SMITH & Co. It was valued at $40,000; insured for $20,000. Two persons, names unknown, supposed to be deck-hands, were lost.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 7—1 P. M.

FLOUR unchanged. WHEAT firmer; sales 5,500 bushels Kenosha Spring, at 92c.; 13,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago, at 94c.; 5,600 bushels Red Winter, at $1 04; 1,600 bushels Red Winter, at $1 05; 7,000 bushels Red Winter, at $1 06. CORN steady; sales 34,000 bushels, at 39c. WHISKY in moderate demand; sales 200 bbls., yesterday afternoon, at 17c. CANAL FREIGHTS firm. *Imports*—400 bbls. Flour, 114,000 bushels Wheat, 89,000 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 218,000 bushels Wheat, 208,000 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 7.

FLOUR firm; sales 2,000 bbls., at $5 50 for superfine. WHEAT buoyant; sales 20,000 bushels red, at $1 30; white, $1 40@$1 45. CORN steady; yellow, 61c.@63c.; white, 70c. OATS, 30c.@40c. LARD firm, at 9½c.@9¾c. MESS PORK, $16@$16 50. WHISKY steady, at 21c.@21½c.

[Advertisement.]

FREMONT and his grand army have taken Springfield by surprise, but KNOX, the Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, has achieved as great a success in taking the people of New-York by surprise in introducing his splendid Fall style of Hat. It is just the thing, say the ladies. It is a beau ideal, says the man of dress; and it can't be beat, says the judge. The people indorse them all by the large demand.

[Advertisement.]

UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSIERY,
WARM, DURABLE, AND UNSHRINKABLE,
Every size and quality, at extremely low prices.
A. RANKIN & CO., No. 96 Bowery.

MARRIED.

BOGERT—YOUNG.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 7, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Haskins, Mr. CHARLES E. BOGERT to ANNIE P., eldest daughter of Jno. S. Young, both of New-York.

TAYLOR—ROBSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at No. 71 West 12th-st., by Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, D. D., JOHN TAYLOR, of Perthshire, Scotland, to MARGARET ROBSON, youngest daughter of William Robson, Kirkcudbright, Scotland.

EARHART—HARDINGE.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 31, at St. Michael's Church, Broadway, by Rev. Thos. M. Peters, GEO. W. EARHART, of Columbus, Ohio, to MARIA M., daughter of Prof. Benj. Hardinge, of New-York.

MANN—ARMS.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Dr. Cutler, WILLIAM L. MANN, of New-York, to EMILY M., daughter of Charles Arms.

BALLANTINE—NACK.—On Tuesday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Dr. Chambers, WILLIAM A. BALLANTINE to EVELINA, daughter of James Nack, Esq.

KIRBY—GOODENOUGH.—In Flushing, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, Mr. ABRAM M. KIRBY, of Brooklyn, to Miss EMMA J., daughter of Edward Goodenough, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

STAPLES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 6, at his residence, No. 78 Clinton-place, SETH P. STAPLES, in the 86th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Potts',) corner of University-place and 10th-st., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 3½ P. M., without further invitation.

CASSIDY.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 7, suddenly, of inflammation of the bowels, ANDREW CASSIDY, aged 43 years, late of the United States Navy.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Nov. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 23 Renwick-st.

NEILL.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 7, JOHN HENRY NEILL, youngest son of the late Rev. Wm. Neill, D. D., of Philadelphia, aged 23 years.

His remains will be taken to Philadelphia for interment.

SIMPSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 7, after a short illness, ELIZABETH ROBERTSON, wife of John Simpson, a native of Kinrosshire, Scotland, aged 32 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 197 West 40th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ Kinrosshire, Scotland, papers please copy.

WALLWORK.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 6, Mrs. PENNINAH WALLWORK, aged 78 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Joseph Wallwork, No. 123 Division-st.

SMITH.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 6, Mr. EZRA SMITH, ex-Alderman of the VIIIth Ward, aged 65 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 217 Thompson-st., on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

COOK.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 7, PETER E. COON, aged 57 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend